

**FBIS**

# DAILY REPORT

## CONTENTS

*Eastern Europe*

Vol II No 229

28 November 1983

## CSCE/MBFR/DISARMAMENT

|                                               |      |
|-----------------------------------------------|------|
| Materials on FRG Bundestag Vote, Geneva Talks | BB 1 |
| CSSR Daily Deplores Vote                      | BB 1 |
| [Bratislava PRAVDA 24 Nov]                    |      |
| RUDE PRAVO on Vote [24 Nov]                   | BB 2 |
| 'Failure' of Geneva Talks [CTK]               | BB 3 |
| Talks, Deployment Discussed [Prague]          | BB 3 |
| Sundic Views Talks Breakdown [Zagreb]         | BB 4 |

## ALBANIA

|                                                  |     |
|--------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Tirana Condemns Andropov Missile Statement       | B 1 |
| Sofia's Support of Andropov Statement Criticized | B 1 |
| Ustinov Makes 'Warmongering Threats' in PRAVDA   | B 2 |
| Geneva 'Farce' Meets 'Expected Shameful End'     | B 2 |
| 1984 Trade Protocol With Poland Signed           | B 3 |

## BULGARIA

|                                                     |     |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Government Declaration Backs Andropov on Missiles   | C 1 |
| Relations With Italy 'Harmed' by Antonov Case       | C 2 |
| [ZEMEDEL'SKO ZMAME 27 Nov]                          |     |
| RABOTNICHESKO DELO Demands Antonov Release [25 Nov] | C 3 |
| Karamanov Receives Soviet Minister of Trade         | C 4 |
| Departs for Moscow                                  | C 4 |

## CZECHOSLOVAKIA

|                                                |      |
|------------------------------------------------|------|
| Materials From Ninth Central Committee Session | D 1  |
| Chnoupek Addresses Session                     | D 1  |
| Korcak Addresses Session                       | D 2  |
| Report on Socioeconomic Plan                   | D 3  |
| Husak Chairs Party Meeting in Prague 22 Nov    | D 10 |

## GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

|                                                          |      |
|----------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Honecker Addresses Central Committee Session             | E 1  |
| Peace Demonstrators Arrested in Leipzig [DPA]            | E 16 |
| NEUES DEUTSCHLAND Reports Bundestag Debate [22-24 Nov]   | E 17 |
| Bonn Gives 'Green Light' to First-Strike Weapons [Grote] | E 18 |
| Defense Minister Speaks at Award Ceremony                | E 19 |
| Academic Cooperation Agreement Signed With PRC           | E 19 |

## HUNGARY

|                                       |     |
|---------------------------------------|-----|
| Havasi Comments on Andropov Statement | F 1 |
| Briefs: New MTI, ADN Agreement        | F 1 |

## POLAND

|                                                |     |
|------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Reportage, Comments on Andropov's Statement    | G 1 |
| Warsaw TV Approval                             | G 1 |
| Council of Ministers' Praise                   | G 1 |
| Papers Comment                                 | G 2 |
| Talks Held With FRG Disarmament Representative | G 3 |
| TRYBUNA LUDU on Bundestag Missile Debate       | G 3 |
| [Drecki, 22 Nov]                               |     |
| PAP Comments on Bloc Counterarming Decision    | G 4 |

## ROMANIA

|                                               |     |
|-----------------------------------------------|-----|
| Genscher Said To Laud Ceausescu Initiatives   | H 1 |
| Political Committee, State Council Statements | H 1 |
| Declaration on Missiles                       | H 1 |
| Halving of Energy Consumption                 | H 4 |
| Press Comments on FRG Bundestag Missile Vote  | H 5 |
| [SCINTEIA 23 Nov]                             |     |
| Omani Foreign Minister Arrives 27 Nov         | H 5 |

## YUGOSLAVIA

|                                                 |     |
|-------------------------------------------------|-----|
| TANJUG Reports on Defense Exercise in Macedonia | I 1 |
| Pristina University Punishments Detailed        | I 1 |
| Kosovo LC Presidium Demands End to Emigration   | I 2 |
| [Milic]                                         |     |

MATERIALS ON FRG BUNDESTAG VOTE, GENEVA TALKS

## CSSR Daily Deplores Vote

AU251326 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 24 Nov 83 p 7

[Jura] Bydzovskiy commentary: "In the Role of Reagan's Branch Office")

[Text] The voting machinery of the Bonn ruling parties has approved in the FRG in Bundestag a decision which it can defend neither before history, nor before the public of its own country, nor even before its own conscience; provided, of course, that its representatives still possess a conscience.

They approved the deployment of new American nuclear missiles on FRG territory. They thereby accepted all the consequences ensuing from cooperation with the aggressive policy of the present U.S. Administration, from its endeavor to upset the present balance of forces in the world and to replace it by Washington's supremacy and domination.

Incidentally, as far as its own activity is concerned, the government of Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl had accepted this domination of Washington long ago. It is not by coincidence that in the FRG, the Federal Government is said to be acting as though it had no opinion of its own, as if it turned into a branch office of the Reagan administration.

This is also testified to by the arguments used by the defenders of the government motion during the debate in the Bundestag. Since they had nothing with which to answer the speeches by representatives of the opposition, they repeatedly resorted to a single proposition -- that the FRG is obliged to honor its commitments. Should the public understand this to mean that 4 years ago FRG representatives committed themselves to unconditionally agree that, under all circumstances, the deployment of new American nuclear missiles would begin in the fall of 1983? Given the FRG Government's course of action, there is no other possible interpretation. To be on the safe side, the present government in Bonn does not even want to be reminded that 4 years ago the United States committed itself to conduct serious negotiations with the Soviet Union on this issue. All the less willing is it to hear that, quite obviously, the United States did not honor this commitment and that it used the Geneva talks only as a smokescreen for its decision to deploy its new nuclear missiles in Western Europe at any price, regardless of the interests and views of the peoples.

The decision of the FRG Government and of the government majority in the Bundestag, sailing in the wake of Washington, was marked by the same disregard. The latest public opinion polls indicate that only 25 percent of the FRG population is in favor of the missiles' deployment. It is apparent that the ruling parties have completely broken with public opinion. Nonetheless, their deputies had the temerity to claim in parliament that only a minority, which supposedly represents no one, demonstrates against the missiles. It is high time that they ask, instead, whom in fact they themselves represent.

It is sad to have to note that the Bundestag has approved a measure that represents the threat of a nuclear attack from FRG territory on the greatest part of the territory of Europe. This means, aside from other things, that the FRG authorities have surrendered the right to decide about the future of their own country. The detonator of nuclear war that has been placed on FRG territory will be in Washington's hands, which will not bother to ask the FRG Government how to use it.

And finally: the government authorities of the United States and the FRG made it quite clear that they were not taking the Bundestag session on deployment seriously. According to an official report, American units began transporting components of the Pershing II missiles while the parliamentary session was still in progress. As the Greens have reported, the Americans transported the first Pershing II's to the FRG on Tuesday, before the Bundestag vote. They thus demonstrated a peculiar "respect" for the parliament of an allied country.

The Bundestag, and the present Federal Government, have done particular disservice to the cause of security and cooperation in Europe. Their decision is a factor further aggravating the already unfavorable international situation.

#### RUDE PRAVO on Vote

AU251328 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 24 November on pages 1 and 7 carries a 1,000-word report from its Bonn correspondent entitled "Complying With the Pentagon's Wishes; Against the Interests of the FRG and Europe." The article deals with the decision by the majority of the FRG Bundestag to deploy new U.S. missiles on West German territory.

After noting the outcome of the vote, the article says: "A dark page has been added to the annals of the Bundestag, from which one can discern not only servile obedience by the present political leadership of the FRG to the American ally but also a frivolous approach of many Bundestag deputies to the problem of preserving peace and averting a nuclear catastrophe in Europe. It is a decision that engenders a new, highly dangerous situation.

"The Pershing II missiles upset the balance of forces in Europe and initiate a new, dangerous twist of the arms spiral. These missiles can reach their targets in the socialist countries within a few minutes and can thus lead the U.S. and NATO militarists into a 'first-strike' temptation. It is logical that the socialist countries cannot calmly watch new American nuclear missiles of this sort being deployed and must take measures that will create the unavoidable counterbalance to and protection against this threat.

"In the past few years, one could hear many assurances in the FRG Bundestag of the FRG's interest in good-neighborly relations. Even the deputies of the present Christian-Liberal coalition solemnly acknowledged the principle that a war must never again flare up from German soil. Did they, in casting their votes, realize that this principle could be trampled underfoot and that the territory of the FRG is becoming, even against the will of the West German people, a potential platform for unleashing war?

"The new American nuclear missiles on FRG territory do not increase security in Europe. Quite the contrary. Even those who, by voting for the Pershings, attuned their voices to the American accord, cannot possibly anticipate that the flame that would flare up from the Rhineland, or some other part of Western Europe, would not scorch also their own homes."

The article goes on to report on "protest rallies" held in a number of German cities after the Bundestag vote and on the "brutal action" taken by the police against the demonstrators; on a press conference by Egon Bahr, member of the SPD leadership, at which he called the Bundestag decision a "black day" for the FRG; on the FRG Government Spokesman Boenisch's announcement of the planned installation of the first Pershing II missiles in the FRG; on a statement issued on the Bundestag decision by the Presidium of the German Communist Party; and on the "pleasure" with the Bundestag decision expressed by the U.S. President's office.

In conclusion, the dispatch quotes a document released on Wednesday by the Coordinating Committee of the FRG Peace Movements and cites Gregor Witt, a member of the coordinating committee, on new protest actions planned in the FRG against the missiles' deployment.

Attached to the Bonn dispatch is a 200-word CTK report on TASS observer Vladimir Serov's commentary on the Bundestag vote.

#### 'Failure' of Geneva Talks

LD251226 Prague CTK in English 1034 GMT 25 Nov 83

[Text] Prague [no date as received] -- RUDE PRAVO today blamed the failure of the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva on the United States, saying that the talks became useless when the first new American nuclear missiles began to be sited in Western Europe.

Many facts from American archives show that Geneva was for the Washington hawks a place of manoeuvring to deceive the public opinion, a place where they were gaining time. Their objective was to deploy the missiles at any cost and the U.S. delegation was actually creating a smoke screen behind which the first-strike missiles were to reach Western Europe. In 1979, the United States maintained that the Pershing II and cruise missiles were to be the West's response to the siting of the Soviet missiles called SS-20 in the West. This is a lie, as the production of the Pershing and cruise had been decided in the Pentagon many years before the Soviet SS-20's existed.

Washington has been publicly warned many times that the deployment of the American first-strike weapons in Western Europe would create a situation rendering further talks impossible. But the United States was not willing to take these words seriously -- its only objective was the deployment at any cost, RUDE PRAVO said.

#### Talks, Deployment Discussed

LD271408 [Editorial Report] Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak, in its regular Sunday Army program "Field Post" at 0905 GMT carries a 50-minute phone-in-program on entitled "Who Threatens Peace?" with a panel of Czechoslovak journalists specializing in foreign political and military relations -- Miroslav Broz, Bohumil Horak, Vladamir (Bojmo) and Vit Suchy. Listeners' questions concern the deployment of the Soviet countermeasures. The panelists describe the process preceeding the current situation at the Geneva arms talks, stating that the USSR to was forced to leave the talks and adopt countermeasures the United States' adventurist and hazardous policy and its attempt to gain unilateral advantage.

The question on whether the breaking off of the Geneva talks means that other talks will also be abandoned, the panelists state that talks in Geneva and elsewhere will continue, but that the Vienna talks have reached an impasse; the Vienna talks are a mirror of what is happening at the other talks. Further questions concern the possibility of the USSR and the United States' resuming talks, to which it is stated that the USSR is ready to resume talks, but these would take place in a more complicated situation. Although the USSR has taken countermeasures, it is ready to conduct further dialogue.

To the question of why missile deployment in the FRG is talked about, while nothing is said about the GDR having them, the answer was given that the CSSR Army has missile systems but that these are not tactical, whereas the United States is introducing qualitatively new systems into Europe which clearly create the possibility of a first nuclear strike.

A listener asks why missiles are to be deployed in the CSSR and GDR but not in other socialist countries. The answer is given that the USSR and the socialist countries only adopt those measures necessary for their own defense. The United States is deploying medium-range missiles in the immediate proximity of the CSSR border, whereas the USSR, in agreement with the socialist countries, is replying only with operational-tactical devices; here we can see the USSR's considered approach.

#### Sundic Views Talks Breakdown

LD251733 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 25 Nov 83

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] The most encouraging aspect of everything that Yuriy Andropov said in connection with the West's decision to deploy missiles in Western Europe, which was confirmed a few days ago by the West German Bundestag, is the part in which he once again calls on the United States and the NATO countries to review the decision on the installation of Pershing and cruise missiles. But obviously, after the fait accompli, this is all that the head of the Soviet state and party could say, which is poor comfort for the frightened and helpless world public which is unable to influence the behavior of the superpowers.

In fact, Andropov did not say anything new with regard to the measures that the USSR will undertake in response to the U.S. provocation, just as Reagan, who assessed Andropov's statement as very unfavorable, was not surprised by Moscow's reaction. The two leading world powers have not spared resources and efforts in increasing their nuclear missile potentials. Now, however, the time has come when the United States and the USSR will do everything to go a step further. In a very short time, perhaps by the end of this year, Soviet operational tactical missiles with nuclear warheads will be installed in the GDR and Czechoslovakia, and if it is assessed that this is not sufficient, Soviet missiles will probably be deployed in other Warsaw Pact countries, too. At the same time, Moscow has abrogated the decision on limiting the number of SS-20 missiles in the European part of the USSR.

Andropov also disclosed what measures the USSR will take with relations to U.S. territory. There is to be an increased presence in sea and ocean areas near the U.S. coast with nuclear weapons capable of (reaching) all parts of U.S. territory. As far as the decision to suspend the talks in Geneva is concerned, if we are not mistaken, it is not irrevocable. It is true, though, that Moscow does not accept any responsibility for this, because it considers that the United States is mainly to blame for the situation that has now arisen.

Nevertheless, the breakdown of the talks in Geneva could last a while. Everything depends on the further moves of two great powers and the speed at which they embark on a new nuclear missile confrontation. For the time being there is no hint that either of them will give way. Further bloc exacerbation is inevitable and further, as yet unpublished, moves are probably to be expected from both sides. Next year could even be crucial for world peace, not just for Europe but also for other open and potential crisis points. However, it would be dangerous if the great powers resign themselves to this fact. There is certainly a way out, but not along the road that has been taken, but in equitable negotiations that are equally acceptable not only for the great powers but also for all countries of the world.

TIRANA CONDEMNS ANDROPOV MISSILE STATEMENT

AU261451 Tirana ATA in English 9020 GMT 26 Nov 83

["Andropov Proclaims New Measures For the Increase of Nuclear Stockpiles of the Soviet Union in Europe and Elsewhere" -- ATA hearing]

[Text] Tirana, November 26/ATA/ -- The nuclear armament race which is going on between the two imperialist superpowers, the USA and the Soviet Union and their aggressive blocs, is assuming every great proportions. While the United States is hastily stationing the intermediate nuclear missiles in Western Europe, the Soviet Union proclaimed new measures for the increase and modernization of its nuclear stockpiles in Europe and elsewhere. These measures are involved in a statement made by the Kremlin chieftain, Andropov, released by the Soviet news agency, TASS.

"It is clear that other measures will be taken", stresses the statement, which "warns" the European countries, where the U.S. missiles will be deployed, of the "consequences" they will have.

The new step taken by Moscow as to the intensification of the nuclear armament race is motivated with the preservation of the so-called "equilibrium of strength" between the USA and the Soviet Union and the pacts commanded by them, NATO and the Warsaw Treaty. The pretext of the "equilibrium" between the superpowers and the efforts made by one or the other side to upset it have always been used for the escalation of this armament race.

The statement of the chieftain of the Soviet social imperialists echoes the imperialist concept that the "equilibrium of strength" between the superpowers is the condition to avoid the war and to preserve peace, that this "equilibrium" allegedly serves the security and stability in Europe. The moves for the increase of the stockpiles of mass extermination weapons and the military steps which lead Europe and the world towards another nuclear catastrophe are cynically presented by Moscow as endeavors "to avoid the danger of war and to preserve peace".

By confirming the suspension of Geneva demagogical talks Andropov's statement leaves the door open to new bargainings between the two superpowers, for new agreements between them, which, as time has proved, have not restrained the armament race and have not served the interests of the peoples. The Geneva farce, just as those of Helsinki, Madrid and others, have been utilized by Washington and Moscow to deceive the European peoples. But now it is clearer than ever that the real road to peace and security in Europe is the resolute opposition of the two superpowers, their warmongering policy, the presence of their troops and military bases in the European Continent, the destruction of the aggressive NATO and Warsaw Treaty blocs, which are instruments of war in the hands of the United States of America and the Soviet Union.

SOFIA'S SUPPORT OF ANDROPOV STATEMENT CRITICIZED

[Text] Tirana, November 27 (ATA) -- The newspaper BASHKIMI, central organ of the Democratic Front of Albania, publishes today an article entitled "Hysteria of Nuclear Missile Warmongers in Europe." The article stresses among others that on November 24 the chieftain of Soviet social-imperialism Andropov proclaimed a series of new measures taken by Kremlin, which give the right to itself to station missiles in Europe and elsewhere, to further increase and modernize its nuclear stockpiles, for the sake of the preservation of the notorious "equilibrium" with the other superpower, the USA. The newspaper stresses that the warmongering hysteria is being intensified between the chieftains of U.S. imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism.

These measures, the newspaper stresses, are allegedly taken as an effort to "avoid the danger of war." This is the same cynical language and warmongering logic employed by Reagan, too.

Right after Andropov's statement, the newspaper BASHKIMI continues, the Warsaw Treaty was put into action. It was announced that the defence ministers of its member countries will convene in Sofia during the first ten days of December. To precede and prepare the approval atmosphere of this meeting, the Bulgarian Government, which makes so much noise that it stands for a Balkans that must live in peace and without atomic weapons, was the first that published an official statement on November 25. The Bulgarian Government expresses in this statement its complete approval for the decision taken by Andropov for the acceleration of the deployment of nuclear missiles in Europe, that these missiles be established everywhere, in land, sea and oceans. It is quite clearly seen how false sound the swears made by the Bulgarian revisionists as to their readiness for the denuclearisation of the Balkans.

In conclusion the newspaper BASHKIMI writes that the proletariat, the peoples, the freedom-loving and peace-loving men and women are becoming ever more conscious of the indispensability to rise in struggle for the destruction of NATO and the Warsaw Treaty, to expel from the European soil the U.S. and Soviet military, political and economic presence.

#### USTINOV MAKES 'WARMONGERING THREATS' IN PRAVDA

AU201457 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Text] Tirana, November 20 (ATA) -- In an article published in the newspaper PRAVDA the defence minister of the Soviet Union, Marshal Ustinov, reiterated the Moscow's determination not to allow the military superiority of anyone over it and made new warmongering threats for a further escalation of the armament race between the two imperialist superpowers and their respective blocs. Speaking of the American plans on the stationing of the new nuclear missiles, "defensive" systems based in cosmos, and of the other weapons, the Soviet Marshal stressed that "the Soviet Union will respond in a suitable way to the modern respective systems of the strategic weapons."

In an act of counterbalance to the future deployment of the American mid-range nuclear missiles in a number of West European countries, Ustinov declared on this occasion that the Soviet Union will deploy, in agreement with its allies, additional systems of nuclear missiles. These new warmongering appeals heard from Moscow in the context of the exaltation of the armament race go to show the profound demagogic character of the endless inter-imperialist talks on "disarmament."

#### GENEVA 'FARCE' MEETS 'EXPECTED SHAMEFUL END'

AU251507 Tirana ATA in English 0925 GMT 25 Nov 83

["The Demagogical Farces of the Superpowers Fail to Conceal Their Feverish Nuclear Armament Race" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, November 25 (ATA) -- As has been reported, the Soviet-American talks in Geneva on the so-called limitation of intermediate nuclear missiles in Europe were suspended for an unlimited period of time. The last session continued only 25 minutes and, right after it, the mutual charges resumed between Washington and Moscow on the failure of talks. They began to make demagogical statements on their so-called "sincere" aims on disarmament and peace.

The Geneva propaganda farce on Euromissiles met the expected shameful end.

It was an offspring of the same interests of the two imperialist superpowers, the USA and the Soviet Union, to throw dust in the eyes of the peoples of Europe and the world, to conceal their unrestrained nuclear armament race and their feverish war preparations. For two years running, Washington and Moscow utilized it as an instrument to lull the peoples to sleep, "fed" it with innumerable proposals on the alleged limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe, whereas in reality they were striking bargainings on the basis of the notorious "equilibrium" of strength and were intensifying the course of the increase and modernisation of their nuclear stockpiles in the European Continent. The "result" of the Geneva long-run is seen now quite clearly. Since its commencement, the Soviet Union has deployed about 100 other "SS-20" nuclear missiles in Eastern Europe. The United States began to implement the plan of the deployment of intermediate nuclear missiles in Western Europe and the first "cruise" and "Pershing II" missiles have already arrived in Britain and West Germany. Following the same footsteps, Moscow has begun the preparations for the deployment of new nuclear missiles in East Germany and Czechoslovakia. In the meantime it has made threats that it will deploy other types of modern missiles. The Geneva talks ended their "mission". They could not hide any longer the fevers of the unrestrained armament of the two superpowers and the reality of their ill-famed work.

Facts once more bring into evidence that the Geneva talks, just as all the Soviet-American farces of this kind, have not served, nor will they ever serve the interests of the peoples, disarmament and peace. Reality has proved that the "agreements" concluded at these bargainings do not refrain [as received] the armament race between the two superpowers. The noisy advertisement the imperialist-revisionist propaganda made of the "SALT" agreement has been substituted by the new militarist "programs".

The "fate" of the comedy on Euromissiles is another proof for the European and world public opinion that "peace" and "disarmament" can be guaranteed neither through such farces nor through the "equilibrium of strength" of the two superpowers. The reality fully proves that, just as Comrade Enver Hoxha has said, the policy of the superpowers "constitutes the direct threat to hurl mankind to a third world war."

#### 1984 TRADE PROTOCOL WITH POLAND SIGNED

AU251542 Tirana ATA in English 0920 GMT 25 Nov 83

[Text] Tirana, November 25 (ATA) — The protocol on the exchange of goods and payments for 1984 between the government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the government of the People's Republic of Poland was signed in Tirana.

The protocol was signed on the Albanian side by the vice-minister of foreign trade, Marko Xega, and on the Polish side by the vice-minister of foreign trade, Antoni Karas.

Present at the signing ceremony were the members of the two delegations. Present was also the charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the PR of Poland in Tirana, Jan Siuchinski.

The People's Socialist Republic of Albania will export to the PR of Poland chrome ore, bitumen, cooper wires and cables, cigarettes and tobacco, fresh vegetables, etc., and will import rolled iron, coke, various machineries, electric appliances, etc.

Over its stay in our country, the government trade delegation of the PR of Poland was received by the minister of foreign trade, Shane Korbeci.

GOVERNMENT DECLARATION BACKS ANDROPOV ON MISSILES

AU251931 Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 25 Nov 83

["Declaration of the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, November 25 (BTA) -- In recent years the militaristic course of the U.S. Government and of NATO which might have dangerous consequences for the international peace and security has been intensified. The most telling manifestation of this course is the deployment of the territory of the Federal Republic of Germany, Great Britain and Italy with the consent of their governments of nuclear medium-range missiles intended for first nuclear strike against the USSR and other European socialist countries.

The leading circles in the USA have not had the necessary responsibility and have denied to take into consideration the realistic proposals made by the USSR in Geneva for limiting and reducing the nuclear weapons in Europe, for preserving the existing approximate balance of powers of the two military-political alliances on the continent. By violating the principles of equality and equal security, upon which alone mutually acceptable decisions could be taken, all the time they have been striving and are still striving after gaining military superiority. They have neglected and are still neglecting the will of the European peoples who decisively declare themselves against the arms race, for disarmament in Europe and in the world. By backing up the policy pursued by the USA, the governments of the mentioned European NATO member-countries, turn their peoples into hostages in a possible nuclear war. With the appearance of the new U.S. missiles in Western Europe there is created a fundamentally different situation which is characterized with an extremely increased danger for the security of the socialist countries, for the peace in Europe and in the world.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria, which pursues an active policy for peace, for disarmament, and has denounced the use of force and war as a means for settling international disputes, has followed and is following closely and with concern the policy pursued by the USA and NATO, oriented toward practical preparation of a nuclear war. In the created fundamentally new situation in connection with the deployment of the U.S. nuclear missiles in some Western European countries and in compliance with the explicit statement of the Warsaw Treaty member states that they will allow under no circumstances a military superiority over themselves, the government of the P.R. Bulgaria considers the decisions taken by the USSR, contained in Mr Yuriy Andropov's declaration of November 24, 1983, as fully necessary, timely and justifiable from the point of view of peace in Europe and of the interests of the security of the countries-participants in the Warsaw Treaty Organization.

The government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria considers it necessary to underline that these measures of the USSR and of the other states of the Warsaw Treaty organization are imposed by the new situation, created through the fault of the U.S. Administration and the governments of a given Western European countries. They are not aimed at gaining an armed superiority. Without them the peace and the security of the peoples in Europe and in the world would be exposed to a lethal danger.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria notes with satisfaction that the USSR, remaining loyal to its peace programme, again expresses readiness to return to its proposals set forth earlier, for limiting and reducing the nuclear weapons in Europe, if the USA and the other countries of NATO return to the situation which existed before the deployment of the new U.S. missiles in Europe started.

Bulgaria expresses hope that Mr Andropov's declaration will meet the necessary understanding on the part of the peoples in Europe, and the governments of the countries concerned will demonstrate a sense of responsibility and commonsense and will halt the further escalation in the nuclear armament, will demonstrate a political will and realism for the reaching of mutually acceptable agreements on the limitation and reduction of the nuclear weapons in Europe on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security.

RELATIONS WITH ITALY 'HARMED' BY ANTONOV CASE

AU271906 Sofia BTA in English 1743 GMT 27 Nov 83

[ "The 'Antonov Case' and Bulgaro-Italian Relations" -- BTA headline ]

[Text] Sofia, November 27 (BTA) -- Today's ZEMEDEL'SKO ZNAME carries a commentary under this headline.

It is stressed that the "Antonov Case" which constitutes a flagrant political provocation against Bulgaria, a hostile act triggered from over the ocean which can be justified by nothing and is aimed at slandering and discrediting a socialist country, had did a harm also to the traditionally good Bulgaro-Italian relations. Never before there have existed a reason for deteriorating the two countries' relations, ZEMEDEL'SKO ZNAME underlines. They have always been laid down on the mutual respect and noninterference with the home affairs.

The newspaper elaborates on Bulgaro-Italian cooperation and on the brisk contacts between the two countries including relations on a summit level. It is stressed that one of the Italians who has participated in these contacts has been the outstanding Italian statesman and minister of foreign affairs -- Aldo Moro, who has paid two visits to Bulgaria. [sentence as received] These contacts have contributed to the activating of the two countries' political relations, reads the commentary further. But in 1983 they were broken and the two countries' ambassadors remained in their countries.

ZEMEDEL'SKO ZNAME notes also that Italy ranked among the first countries in Bulgaria's economic relations with the developed capitalist countries. Trade was marking a constant development. In the sphere of industry and market cooperation a substantial headways was marked and a number of general long-term agreements were signed with such big firms like Fiat, ENI, IRI, Olivetti, Montedison, with the firms Technipetrol, Volani, etc.

It is stressed that Bulgaria and Italy's trading and economic relations developed dynamically but after the anti-Bulgarian propaganda was launched, a stagnation took place. Trade dropped, a number of difficulties occurred in the development of the trade and economic relations. The credit of 100 million dollars has been freezed which, in fact, has affected the Italian business circles much more. They have lost their markets in Bulgaria. A number of sittings of the joint branch groups have been postponed, etc.

ZEMEDEL'SKO ZNAME stresses that the two countries' cultural relations were also developing normally. But in this sphere, too, there have been made a number of attempts to restrict interrelations. ZEMEDEL'SKO ZNAME stresses that the world public opinion is ever more being convinced in Antonov's innocence. It is high time for the "Antonov Case" to be put to an end and the innocent Bulgarian national to be released. The triumph of justice will be in the two countries' interest. It will make it possible for the traditionally good Bulgaro-Italian relations to be restored," [quotation marks as received] writes the newspaper in conclusion.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO DEMANDS ANTONOV RELEASE

AU251131 Sofia BTA in English 1027 GMT 25 Nov 83

["Violating Human Rights" -- BTA Headline]

[Text] Sofia, Nov 25 (BTA) -- In connection with the first anniversary since the detention of the Bulgarian citizen Sergey Antonov, accused of complicity in the assassination attempt against Pope John Paul the Second, "RABOTNICHESKO DELO" comes out today with an editorial which reads in part:

"The year which expired will be remembered as a year of a complicated battle in which painfully slowly though steadily and patiently the truth about the abortive attempt on the life of the head of the Roman Catholic Church came to the surface. Behind the Turkish right-wing extremist organization of the "Grey Wolves" there were spotted the tentacles of the American Central Investigation [as received] Agency. The transparent machination, which had been devised in an effort to nail Bulgaria and the Soviet Union to the pillory, crumbled down. The fear of unmasking the true organizers and perpetrators made the director of the Central Investigation Agency, Mr William Casey, himself express doubts in the authenticity of the "Bulgarian trial". In spite of the fact that the innocence of Sergey Antonov is beyond any doubt, he remains "imprisoned", the newspaper goes on. In spite of the fact that Bulgaria and the Soviet Union have nothing to do whatsoever with the bloody events on St. Peter's Square in the Vatican, the accusations, the slanders, the suspicions are still sustained.

One year after the arrest of Antonov, the questions we repeatedly asked in the past, remain unchanged: Why did the American intelligence agencies choose Bulgaria of all countries? Why did they launch their demonic version with such a great delay after the trial at which Agca was sentenced to life imprisonment? Why did they pick up the attempt on the life of the head of the Roman Catholic Church in order to mount this provocation?, asks "RABOTNICHESKO DELO".

Even our worst ill-wishers, when they come to interpreting the Bulgarian policy, do not dare to doubt the friendship which binds us with the Soviet Union. They are well aware of the fact that these relations of friendship have their roots deep in the history, the culture, in the linguistic and spiritual closeness, in the strength of the ties which linked us even closer in the past 39 years, since the construction of the socialist society in Bulgaria has started. But is there a better way of dealing a blow to the Soviet Union than through another socialist country, is there a better way of discrediting the state bodies of the Soviet Union than by defaming the state bodies of Bulgaria? Asks "RABOTNICHESKO DELO". Both Bulgaria and the Soviet Union had to be put in the dock, to be condemned by the world public as instigators and organizers of international terrorism, and the socialist community had to be exposed in this way as a permanent source of danger and destabilization of the West and its way of living, not a single fraternal socialist country was spared in the consequently unleashed, cynical and unrestrained campaign on a world wide scale.

Not only those who have this as a profession threw themselves in the campaign to discredit real socialism, but also statesmen, parliamentarians, public and political figures, men of art and culture, political parties and even governments. Under the direction of Washington, the anti-socialist campaign was resuscitated every time it was about to die out for lack of arguments.

The unfolding of the anti-Bulgarian and Anti-Soviet campaign coincided with the unfolding of the antiwar movements in the West and the growing fear they inspired in the American Administration. It was necessary to divert the attention from Washington's real target - the forthcoming deployment of the medium-range missiles in Western Europe, writes "RABOTNICHESKO DELO" further.

The peaceful Western public, who obviously was not taking at face value the ceaseless insinuations about a potential military aggressiveness of the Soviet Union, had to be intimidated with fables that the socialist countries are trying with political terrorism to change their way of life. This version was very welcome for some governments in justifying with reasons from without their own impotence to cope with terrorism, corruption and depravity of the ruling political system. The history of CIA offers many a telling examples showing that, when the American imperialism is after its global targets, all methods are good, the article reads further. Too long is the list of plots, aggressions, coups, and subversion against the socialist countries, against the national democratic and revolutionary movements, backed by the American Administration and its intelligence bodies. This activity has become particularly dangerous because of the maniacal and vulgar anticommunism of President Reagan and the group now actually in command of the American politics.

The newspaper points out that the attempt on the life of the head of the Roman Catholic Church, imputed to Bulgaria and the Soviet Union, was intended to have a negative impact on hundreds of millions of Catholics the world over and especially on their organizations, which actively joined in the antiwar movement. Poland, naturally, also figured in the plans of the organizers of the plot, and in a period when the counterrevolutionary forces were routed and the country had taken the road of stabilization. They were counting not only on a psychological shock within that country, but on a blow to be dealt to the sound links between the countries of the fraternal socialist community, notes "RABOTNICHESKO DELO." From whatever side viewed out, the provocation was devised to inflict grave political, ideological and moral harm to real socialism.

A year after the arrest of Sergey Antonov now we repeat again with deep confidence our former statement: Antonov is innocent! He must be set free. His detaining without any evidence of his guilt, only on the grounds of the unmasked lie of a habitual assassin completely violates the major requirements of the human rights. Rejecting with deep indignation the attempts to have her and the Soviet Union involved in the attentate [attack] against Pope John Paul the Second, Bulgaria will continue the struggle for the release of Sergey Antonov and for unmasking the real perpetrators of this plot, stresses "RABOTNICHESKO DELO" in conclusion.

#### KARAMANEV RECEIVES SOVIET MINISTER OF TRADE

AU242109 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 24 Nov 83

[Text] Georgi Karamanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of internal trade and public services, received Grigori Vashchenko, Soviet minister of trade. They signed a protocol on the exchange of goods between the two ministries for 1984. The volume of the deliveries amounts to 64.5 million rubles or 35 percent more than planned in the 1983 protocol. Bulgarian shops will be supplied with new automatic washing machines, vacuum cleaners, bicycles, and many other goods. Later Georgi Karamanov met [words indistinct].

Departs for Moscow

AU230911 Sofia BTA in English 0831 GMT 23 Nov 83

[Text] Sofia, Nov 23 (BTA) -- This morning Mr Georgi Karamanov, deputy chairman of the Ministerial Council and minister of home trade and the services, left for Moscow. He will have talks on the signing of protocols on the exchange of consumer goods and on scientific and technological cooperation for 1984 between the Ministry of Home Trade and the Services and the Ministry of Trade of the Soviet Union.

MATERIALS FROM NINTH CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION

## Chnoupek Addresses Session

LD261442 Prague CTK in English 1322 GMT 26 Nov 83

[Text] Prague [no date as received] -- In the past as well as in the present deteriorated international situation, Czechoslovak foreign policy was always consistently oriented on strengthening peace, detente, halting the arms race and on international cooperation, Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek has said.

In his statement at the 9th session of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, carried by today's RUDE PRAVO, Bohuslav Chnoupek, a member of the Party Central Committee, pointed out that the U.S. Administration's attempts to achieve military supremacy are to blame for the present tension. One of the priorities of U.S. policy is a frontal attack on the unity of the socialist countries, as Vice-President George Bush recently openly defined it in Vienna.

"The American Government spends much energy on destroying systematically even the little that is left from the mechanism of dialogue, on fostering unprecedented militaristic psychosis, on raising military spendings with the aim to impose on us the arms race evidently as the only form of contacts... Growing opposition against this policy in Western Europe, particularly in the shape of the peace movement, has become an important political factor despite allegations of the leading officials of these countries that the street will not decide for them," Bohuslav Chnoupek said.

The minister said that the case of Grenada, as an example of international terrorism being elevated to state policy, increased the opposition of U.S. allies against the U.S. to a real crisis of confidence.

He pointed out that "so far it was possible to rely on international chill alternating with warmer periods. Today, when international relations lack the necessary reserve of stability, we can no longer automatically rely on these stereotyped cycles."

It is clear that with the year 1983 life does not end. Nor with the deployment of the missiles. The world will go on to exist. Possibilities of overcoming the dangerous stage will obviously exist, may be to a more limited extent but they will exist and it will be necessary to use them, Minister Chnoupek said.

He said that Czechoslovak foreign policy will continue resolutely to assert the peace proposals of the socialist countries on international forums, particularly a treaty renouncing the use of force between Warsaw Treaty and NATO countries, proposed in the Prague declaration. This applies above all to the Stockholm conference, the first all-European disarmament forum.

"We cannot be silent to the Bundestag giving the green light to the deployment of the missiles and thus taking a serious step increasing the danger that a war might once again start from German soil. We must be resolute enough on the issue of security. History would never forgive us for hesitating," he said.

On the West's response to measures for deploying operational-tactical missiles in Czechoslovakia, Minister Chnoupek said that "No one doubts today that we are determined to do all that is necessary to strengthen our own defence capability. And no one has the right to hope that we are not entitled and capable to do so for our own security."

He stressed that the alliance of the socialist countries in the Warsaw Treaty and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance is the most valuable asset. The constant strengthening of this unity and cohesion is among the primary tasks of Czechoslovakia's foreign policy.

#### Korcak Addresses Session

LD261132 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0830 GMT 26 Nov 83

[Text] We will now acquaint you with the contents of the contribution to the discussion by Jozef Korcak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Czech premier, at the ninth CPCZ Central Committee session:

Comrade Josef Korcak said that industrial production makes the largest contribution to the creation of national income in the Czech SR. Export tasks of the consumer goods industry are increasing yearly. We do not want to accept low export efficiency when we have not used all our reserves in this area. The basic reason for this situation lies in the backwardness of production funds. The food industry is in a similar situation. Our harvest of cereal, vegetables and fruit is good, and we are able to improve the production of livestock produce, but losses are high due to insufficient processing and storage.

Economic development in the next few years depends in many ways on the standard of the building industry. Comrade Josef Korcak expressed the conviction that the federal engineering sections will take the needs of our builders into consideration when detailing plans. In housing construction it is necessary to hand over new housing estates completed, not in stages.

With regard to materials, Josef Korcak said that our greatest reserves lie in a better utilization of waste material such as paper, textiles, glass, plastics and other materials. Czechoslovakia is one of the states which instead of processing [word indistinct] effectively leaves it to deteriorate [words indistinct]. Appropriate bodies must change this state of affairs.

With regard to enforcing frugality, hitherto we have been more successful in saving energy and raw material than in increasing labor output. This is linked with insufficient directing of financial involvement. Earnings distribution measures have still not made a more significant impact on reducing manpower, better utilizing machinery and material or reducing superfluous stock. The implementation of economic and social policy tasks is closely connected with the work of national committees, which must pay continuous attention to combined villages.

Comrade Josef Korcak went on to say that the CPCZ Central Committee puts emphasis on the sphere of paid reserves. Since the sixth CPCZ Central Committee session, over 500 workshops have opened, over 1,000 activities have been newly introduced or expanded and approximately 600 individuals obtained permits to work on their own. However problems remain with a shortage of young people for specialties most in demand, with continuity of material and technical supplies, and with obsolete workshops; but this is not a sufficient reason or even a justification for slow development in this sensitive area.

Comrade Josef Korcak stated that next year's plan will be fulfilled in complicated international conditions. Therefore we must try to exert even greater efforts to follow the course of strengthening positive results and revealing reserves with the aim of gradually fulfilling the targets of the 16th party congress.

## Report on Socioeconomic Plan

LD250048 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 24 Nov 83

[Text] We shall now acquaint you with the report of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium on the state plan for the economic and social development of our republic for next year, delivered yesterday at the ninth session of the CPCZ Central Committee by Svatopluk Potac, federal deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission:

At the beginning it is stressed that, taking into account the changed internal and worsened external economic and international political conditions and uncertainties in the world development, the tasks of the fourth year -- the last but one -- of the Seventh 5-Year Plan are highly demanding but nonetheless realistic. Their fulfillment will call for concentrated effort by party, state and economic bodies, the revolutionary Trade Union Movement and other organizations associated within the National Front, and all working people.

In view of the seriousness and complexity of the present international political situation and its direct connection with our intentions, the demand for speeding up intensification, raising the effectiveness and quality of work, improving management, strengthening responsibility and discipline in all sectors is coming to the forefront more conspicuously. At the same time the need is growing for further intensification of socialist economic integration with the socialist countries and above all the Soviet Union.

In the plan for the seventh 5-year period, we set a lower dynamism of economic development compared with the tasks of the 16th CPCZ Congress by providing for overall economic equilibrium, repaying a portion of our debts in convertible currencies and reducing the share of accumulation in the created national income, above all the volume of investment. Even in these conditions we provided in the plan for the principal objective: the maintenance of the population's attained high living standard and the improvement of its quality and of their social guarantees.

The basis of economic growth and the formation of resources in the period 1981-85, with the production and raw material and other kinds of inputs stagnating, has become primarily intensification, higher effectiveness and quality of work. This concept is being realized in principle, and some branches of the economy are achieving better results compared with the tasks set in the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

The report of the Presidium goes on to say that in 1982 we coped successfully with the reduction, once-and-for-all, of the sources of refined fuel. For the first time during the last 10 years our indebtedness in convertible currencies has been reduced, even while the conditions for export have worsened further and while certain capitalist states have applied discrimination practices. We have maintained equilibrium in our balance of payment with the socialist countries. We have tackled the consequences of nonfulfillment of the plan for crop production in the interest of further balanced development by taking economic measures, particularly in the production and consumption of meat, in dependence on accessible sources of fodder. At the same time, in order to reduce the impact on certain groups of the population, we have carried out a number of other measures in the social and wages fields, although the price adjustments had a temporary impact on the real level of personal consumption.

The report of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium on the state plan for the economic and social development of our republic for the coming year, delivered by Svatopluk Potac, federal deputy premier and chairman of the state Planning Commission, at the

ninth session of the CPCZ Central Committee, goes on to state that the fact that all these complicated and hitherto unresolved tasks have been successfully dealt with has created the necessary preconditions for us to, despite certain problems and shortcomings, begin in 1983 in a planned fashion to accelerate the dynamism of the development of the national economy in substantially more exacting conditions.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, the Federal Assembly, the Federal Government and the governments of both republics have paid systematic attention to safeguarding the intentions and tasks of the plan for the economic and social development for the current year. The resolution of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium of 19 August this year on principal tendencies in the development of the national economy and the fulfillment of the state plan for the first half of the current year is making a significant contribution to strengthening and broadening the overall good results achieved in developing the economy and fulfilling the plan for the current year and to increasing efforts to tackle serious problems and weaken negative phenomena and shortcomings.

On the basis of the development for the first 10 months we anticipate, the Presidium report goes on, that the results in a number of branches will be better than set by the plan. Above all the national income, which expresses in a figure the effectiveness of social labor expended, will increase by roughly 2.2 percent. Industrial, construction industry and agricultural output will also increase. The overwhelming majority of enterprises and production-economic units, which have been fulfilling and indeed, exceeding their planned targets, have their share in this overall good development.

Some of them, however, are fulfilling their tasks unevenly in an economically undesirable structure or have not been fulfilling them so far. After all, the end production has enabled us to expand exports to the socialist countries, to generally ensure equilibrium in the balance of payments, and to increase deliveries for the internal market. The balance of trade with nonsocialist countries is in surplus at present, although export targets are not being met in terms of value. The volume of investment, especially in the agricultural sector, nuclear power plants and communications, is being exceeded.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium report on the state plan for the economic and social development of our republic for next year, delivered at the 9th session of the CPCZ Central Committee by Comrade Svatopluk Potac, goes on to recall that production costs have declined, especially through rationalization of consumption and savings of fuels, energy, motor fuels, and metals, and partially by restricting them.

This has been manifested in the efforts of managers, working collectives and the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement and resulted in higher profitability. It resulted in extra profits and a surplus in the adjusted net output.

According to the economic policy for the current year real wages will increase -- particularly real income -- by 2.4 percent, personal consumption will grow by 1.9 percent, and social consumption will increase by 3.4 percent. The market has a better supply of foodstuffs than last year. Supplies of several kinds of industrial goods demanded by the population will increase. Many shortcomings still persist in the deliveries by our manufacturing sector to the home market affecting the quality, range and packaging of goods as well as the distribution network. In the remaining part of the year it is necessary to maintain the pace with which the economy has been outstripping planned production and the adjusted net output, especially in all cases in which it is desirable and in which available resources make it possible.

The Presidium report goes on to say that the results achieved in the current year share the most in the fulfillment of the tasks and the economic development during the first 3 years of the 7th 5-Year Plan. The development to date fully confirms the correctness of the economic and social program of the 16th CPCZ Congress and the realism of the national economic concept set by the 5-year plan.

The main result of our economic development is that we have succeeded in fulfilling the annual plans according to the 7th 5-Year Plan, in ensuring the regular and overall balanced development of the national economy, and that, even while economic conditions have worsened further, it has not been necessary to adjust the 5-year plan. The correctness of giving priority to internal and external equilibrium over dynamism of development has been proven. Had managerial and organizational work been more effective the results could have been even better.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium report on the state plan for the economic and social development of Czechoslovakia for the coming year, delivered at the 9th session of the party Central Committee by Comrade Svatopluk Potac, goes on to say that during the 3-year period the national income will have grown by roughly 3.5 percent, industrial production will have increased by 6 percent, despite the stagnation of energy and raw material intensive branches and sectors. The output of the electrical engineering industry, general engineering sector, pharmaceutical industry as well as the wood processing industry will have increased, while building plans have been carried out. Both crop and livestock production will have increased. On the basis of the policy restricting investment building output will be almost 5 percent below the level of 1980.

Some remarkable results have been achieved during this period in the development of material production and intensification of the economy. The demands for energy and raw materials, and transportation costs are being reduced, particularly in industry and in the building industry. We note rightly that positive trends and better results than what has planned are prevailing. However we must concentrate our attention on removing all negative phenomena and consequent deviations from the plan, which impair the results of our common work.

The planned directions of the use of production are affected by non-fulfillment of the plan for exports to non-socialist countries by some enterprises and production-economic units, particularly from engineering, light and wood-processing industries. Some important problems in supply-consumption relations still persist. Some producers do not fulfil the planned needs of the consumers, but at the same time produce goods that increase stocks in unplanned areas, or create pressure to exceed the investment plan. In investment projects the time-limit of construction work has not been shortened significantly, and there are delays in putting some important capacities into operation.

The Presidium report goes on to note that there are shortcomings in the application of the findings of scientific-technical research and in the dynamics of innovation processes as they are still not in keeping with the demands of the internal economy, of foreign markets and the development in the world. The way to improve this lies in a consistent implementation of the conclusions of the 8th session of the party Central Committee on accelerated application of the findings of science and technology. Many of these shortcomings are due to subjective causes, in particular a lower standard of management, organizational, work and control activity; and failure of state and planning discipline.

The report goes on to say that the draft of the state plan for 1984 is based above all on the fulfillment of the 7th 5-Year Plan.

Its concrete base and direction is the strategic line of the 16th congress of the party toward intensification of the economy, and of the intentions and tasks of the 1981-85 plans, which in this way preserves its stability as a basic tool for management of the economy. The chief characteristic of the plan is strong enforcement of intensification, higher efficiency and more effective use of production inputs. The conception of the plan based on intensification and efficiency makes it possible for the growth of gross national income to exceed the growth of social product and in particular the growth of its important contributor -- industrial production.

For the first time in the 7th 5-Year Plan the increment of real gross national income is to reach 3 percent, which is the upper limit of average annual growth as set by the 16th party congress. The main source of the increase in the gross national income will be qualitative development factors.

Almost 50 percent of the increment will be used preferentially for securing the balance of external economic relations, the payment of credits and interests. For internal needs of the national economy -- particularly to cover social needs and earnings -- we are fixing resources at stagnation of the volume of investments. [pro místní potřeby národního hospodářství určujeme zdroje, zejména pro společenenskou a osobnou spotřebu při stagnaci objemu investic] The international situation requires that funds to increase the defense of the country be adequately increased.

The main role in the creation of resources is played by industrial production. Its growth will be achieved in particular by speedy growth of production -- in keeping with the state target programs -- in the selected progressive engineering disciplines, electronics, qualified [kvalifikována] chemistry, by a higher proportion of new technically progressive products and by basing the production of processing industry on domestic raw materials.

The report goes on to say that to fulfill the conclusions of the 16th party congress and in keeping with the expected results in the creation of resources and in the growth of [word indistinct] it is presupposed that personal consumption will grow by 1.5 percent.

The main source of the growth of personal consumption will be earnings of the population, which will reach about Kcs 400 billion. The average wage in the national economy will exceed Kcs 2,870. The Presidium report notes that leading economic workers, together with trade unions and with the support of party bodies and organizations, must consistently promote wage differentiation according to work results and must act with still greater determination against persisting levelling tendencies, false solidarity and the so-called social approach in wage policy. Everybody must understand that our society's living standards depend on our work and its results alone. Only on the basis of the growth of the productivity of labor and savings in the number of workers is it possible to raise wages.

In the interest of better satisfying the needs of citizens, retail turnover in 1984 is to grow by 1.9 percent. An improvement in the selection of goods will be ensured through the growth of supplies of industrial goods, above all cars, color tv sets, refrigerators, greater supplies of bicycles, crockery, electrical goods, and high-quality goods. The further strengthening of the food market is anticipated, above all through improving and broadening the range of goods. There should be growth in the sales of milk and dairy products, cheese and eggs. The sales of meat and meat products meet the current demand.

It is necessary to make a more decisive step forward in the development of paid services for the people. In education, prerequisites are being achieved for the gradual realization of the restructuring of the educational system, and for raising the standards of education and qualification of young experts.

The further broadening and improvement of the quality of health care is being ensured, especially through increasing the numbers of doctors and nurses in health institutions, and through better equipment. Plans call for 90,000 apartments to be built in 1984, and the individual construction of apartments will be encouraged also in the future; but there must be more determined progress in the reconstruction and modernization of the housing fund, its maintenance and completeness. The principle that, along with completed apartments, facilities for citizens must also be commissioned, must be implemented consistently.

We consider protection of the environment an indivisible part of the living standard. Almost Kcs 2 billion has been allocated to this area, plus additional means for improving the ecological situation, above all in the coal mining districts, the Krusne Hory area, Ostrava, Prague Bratislava and the area of the Upper Nitra. The construction of a desulphurizing unit at the power station in Tusimice will be started; the expansion gases generated in Vresova in the Sokolov District will be liquidated, and other actions taken. Delays in the construction of equipment for the protection of the environment, cases of ignoring the guidelines or even toleration of bodies and organizations succumbing to the pressure of ministerial and group interests must not be allowed.

The report of the party Central Committee Presidium on the state plan for the economic and social development of our republic in 1984, delivered by Comrade Svatopluk Potac, further emphasizes that the decisive role in the creation of sources of national income is played by industrial production, the construction industry and agriculture. The fundamental prerequisite is that this process of creation must be achieved through effective means and methods, which reliably lead to a pronounced reduction in the costs of social labor and to high valorization of all resources of our national economy.

The growth of industrial production is directed, above all, at ensuring export tasks and better satisfaction of the people. It is therefore urgent that all manufacturers see effective exports as a priority feature of their activity, create the necessary prerequisites for exports, and adjust their production, technology and standards of products to the current demanding world markets. The higher speed of economic development is to be achieved with lower fuel and energy resources and a lower energy demand in the creation of the national income.

The Presidium's report notes that supplies of brown coal are smooth; stocks for the winter are the highest for years. However, the more advantageous situation must on no account lead to a weakening in the struggle for an economic and highly effective utilization of fuels and energy.

In 1984 we will produce 77 billion kilowatts of electricity and the entire growth will be achieved through nuclear power stations. The Presidium report critically points out that, despite the measures adopted, it is not proving possible to meet even the postponed schedules for the construction of the third power unit in Jaslovske Bohunice and the first power unit in Dukovany.

In 1984, but also in the following years, a reduction in metallurgy production is anticipated. The structure of metallurgy products is being altered toward adjusting the final product to the needs of the economy and a high valorization of imported raw materials.

Engineering and electroengineering make the biggest contribution to raising the dynamism of the development of the economy, to the growth of exports and to meeting the internal needs of the national economy with modern and high-performance technology. Engineering must fulfil its unique role in exports. To be successful on the world markets means to reduce costs, increase the quality and technological standards of engineering production, and ensure better service and supplies of spare parts.

Of foremost importance for capital construction are the binding tasks of supplies for nuclear power stations, for projects which are to be completed in 1984, and for such projects which have reached a high degree of progress. The increased use of electronics in the national economy, and support for the effort to reduce energy demands and satisfy the demands of the internal market, is an important task of electroengineering. The growth of production in the light industries is determined, above all, by a high valorization of imported and domestic raw materials. The volume and quality of supplies to the internal market determines the prerequisites for eliminating goods in short supply, for putting new products on the market, and for a higher proportion of goods of better fashion and quality.

Production by the chemical industry is being increased through the intensification of the existing capacities and through internal structural changes. In 1984, it will be necessary to ensure further savings of oil-based products.

In the construction industry, the dynamism of construction production is to be maintained. However, it is necessary to eliminate some shortcomings connected with a speedier realization of structural changes, completion operations, the completeness of housing construction, and the repairs to and maintenance of the housing funds.

The main task of transportation is to ensure, rationally and effectively, the transportation needs of the national economy, and further to reduce transportation demands.

In the telecommunication branch, the strengthening of the technological basis of telecommunications, radio-telecommunications and postal services, and improving the quality of TV signal reception, is being ensured.

The report goes on to say that the main task in 1984 agricultural production will be, above all, self-sufficiency in the production of cereals, increasing the general self-sufficiency in the production of foodstuffs, and achieving harmony between plant and agricultural production through a more rapid development of plant production.

In order to maintain the existing levels of animal production, and to overcome certain problems stemming from a less favorable structure of bulk fodders, and above all from pronounced inter-regional differences in the results achieved in their production, the federal government has decided to increase the subsidy of the central fodder fund by 200,000 tons of cereals.

The Presidium report points out that further increase in livestock production, for which our agricultural production has prerequisites, can be based only on its own fodder resources, on consistent rationalization of its consumption and on maintenance of an optimum state of livestock. We are creating more favorable investment conditions by improving the efficiency of agricultural production, in particular through mechanization. The lasting task of the food industry continues to be providing adequate food supplies to the population. Producers have to improve the structure of production and thus insure that consumers demands for a greater assortment is better satisfied.

The report went on to say that the plan preparation was based on the demand to take another concrete step toward making the contributions of science and technology the basic content of all planning and managerial work. An important direction in the implementation of scientific and technical development is that of the state target program, the aim of which is to reduce demands made by production on the amount of energy, materials and raw materials. In selected spheres the program is designed to secure the comprehensive and rapid development of progressive products or production.

The report points out that the proportion of technically progressive products and those of best quality is still not in keeping with the potential of production or with the needs of the national economy.

The further development of the national economy, structural changes, and intensification and utilization of the results of scientific-technical development are closely linked with the preparation and implementation of increased investment. The next year plan counts on the effective contribution of important capacities which are to be put into operation in 1984. The volume of investment in fuel and the power production base is increasing. This increase is caused by positive changes and by the growth of the budgetary expenses of nuclear power stations under construction, particularly in Jaslovské Bohunice and Dukovany. The funds for machinery modernization and innovation in engineering enterprises will be increased, and an increase in investment funds for agricultural complexes is also envisaged. Investment funds for comprehensive housing construction are also increasing.

As part of securing the state target program for saving fuel and power, the construction of incinerators, thermal feeders from power stations and small hydraulic power stations is to start, and furnaces in brickworks are to be reconstructed. Capacities for brown coal extraction and for production of electric energy with an output of 905 megawatts particularly in nuclear power stations are among the most important production capacities which will make a significant contribution to economic development in the next few years. Production capacities for printing machinery, machine tools, the production of color television screens [words indistinct] will be put into operation.

The report pays particular attention to increasing the efficiency of external economic relations, stressing that economic cooperation and trade with the USSR is a pillar of our external economic relations. Securing the planned tasks in exports to the USSR is the basic prerequisite for securing our needs for the most important fuel, energy and raw material resources and for securing the necessary technical equipment. Wider participation in joint actions and programs is becoming a characteristic feature of the economic integration of CEMA countries. In our plans we must fully consider the strategic intentions of CEMA and enforce them more effectively than to date, and seek the most effective participation in the international distribution of labor.

The part of the Presidium report devoted to trade relations with nonsocialist countries says that next year the volume of exports to these countries is to increase by almost 5 percent. It is necessary to stress in this connection that the standard of exports and their efficiency is the main source of reducing the convertible currency debt.

In the part concerning raising the standard of management and the application of the set of measures, the Presidium report reminds us that we have so far failed fully to make use of all possibilities created by the measures to increase the effectiveness of the reproduction process. Some leading officials subscribe only to principles that suit them, and we have not completely succeeded in overcoming attitudes that correspond to the system of planning and management during the stage of the extensive development of the economy. A number of weak points persist in managerial, organizational and controlling activity. Instead of creatively seeking methods and means in the conditions of the more emphatic transition to intensification, we are still proceeding along the path making demands on more resources, investment and imports without corresponding benefits.

The tasks of the plan for the coming year place even greater demands on organization, orientation and development of socialist competition and work initiative.

As the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium report on the state plan of the economic and social development of our republic for the coming year -- delivered at the ninth CPCZ Central Committee session by Comrade Svatopluk Potac -- stresses, this demands the creation in enterprises and plants of conditions for the application of the most effective forms of socialist competition, which must be oriented toward a better fulfillment of the qualitative indices of the plan. The fulfillment of the planned tasks next year is the basic prerequisite for successful entry into the final year of the seventh 5-year plan, and for this reason the existing desirable trend in economic development must not only be maintained and consolidated during the next 2 years but also must be further developed. This is why it is necessary to orientate the work of economic bodies in cooperation with party, trade union bodies and organizations at all work places toward a creative elaboration of the plan, using initiative, particularly in key and risk branches.

The Presidium report sums up the intentions and main tasks of the state plan for the economic and social development of our republic for next year, and recalls that specifying the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress for the coming year and implementing the tasks of the state plan will become the main content of the deliberations of the territorial party bodies and membership meetings of primary party organizations at the beginning of next year.

The Presidium report ends on conviction that the overwhelming majority of working people understand the current demanding tasks as they are expressed in the state plan for economic and social development for next year, and that we will all contribute honest work of good quality and imbued with initiative toward their successful fulfillment.

#### HUSAK CHAIRS PARTY MEETING IN PRAGUE 22 NOV

LD221838 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] In the presence of members and candidate members of the Presidium and Secretariat of the CPCZ Central Committee, a state-wide meeting of the leading secretaries of the regional committees and city committees of the party in Prague and Bratislava was held in Prague today. The meeting was chaired by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. The participants dealt with topical issues pertaining to the work of party bodies and organizations towards securing the line of the 16th CPCZ Congress in the party's economic and social policies. They also discussed the development of the international political situation. Particular attention was paid to fulfilling the tasks of the state plan for this year, to implementing the conclusions of the 8th session of the CPCZ Central Committee on the accelerated application of scientific and technological findings, and to the good start in the fourth year of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. They emphasized the great importance of preparations for the membership meeting of the primary organizations of the party to be held at the beginning of next year.

HONECKER ADDRESSES CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION

LD251031 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0900 GMT 25 Nov 83

["Excerpts" from address by SED Central Committee Chairman and Council of State Erich Honecker during the discussion at the seventh session of the SED Central Committee on 25 November]

[Text] Berlin 25 Nov (ADN) -- Dear comrades, as stated in the Politburo's report, the United States, against the will of the majority of the peoples, has begun deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles in Western Europe. This measure, which was brought about with great energy by the FRG, by the Kohl government, bears disastrous consequences. It adds unnecessary further complications to the international situation and increases the danger of a third world war.

Quite obviously, the new situation which has arisen through the start of deployment makes great demands of all who, under whatever conditions, see their main task to be the security of peace on behalf of the peoples. I am referring here to our socialist community with its main force, the USSR, and its great responsibility toward the nonaligned states, toward the millions of people in the Western world who oppose the policy of confrontation and the United States' striving for domination and whose cooperation in the struggle for peace will continue to be the decisive force in preventing mankind's slide toward nuclear war.

The most aggressive circles within NATO, particularly the United States and the FRG, have succeeded, because of their manipulation of the levers of power, in thrusting the world into a new round of the arms race with the deployment of Pershing-II and cruise missiles. At the same time it is all the more important to realize that there is not only a necessity for, but also a possibility of restraining them in their plans.

The statement published yesterday evening by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Yuriy Andropov is of great importance in this matter. This statement draws the necessary conclusions from the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles for the preservation of the military-strategic balance. One of the decisions taken by the Soviet leadership as a result of the new situation is the statement that, after consultations with the governments of the GDR and the CSSR, preparatory work will be accelerated on the deployment of operative-tactical longer-range missiles on the territory of these countries, as previously announced.

Of course, these measures, which were unavoidable in order to thwart plans for military superiority on the part of the United States, have caused no celebration in our country. We have never been supporters of the arms race and will never be such. But since we must secure peace, we will steadfastly do what must be done, especially as this agreement, in the light of the entire statement by Yuriy Andropov, is of vital importance in the warding off of the danger of a nuclear war.

In fact, Europe has been living in peace for almost 40 years, longer than ever in modern history. Yuriy Andropov rightly stressed that this was made possible thanks to the consistent peace policy of the countries of the socialist community, but also because of the realistic positions of sober-minded politicians in the West. We should like to express the hope that the leading circles in the United States, whose territory remained untouched by the inferno of destruction in two world wars, will after all reach a sober assessment that will show them that it is not only in the interests of the people of Europe, but also in the interests of their own people to refrain from an adventurist policy.

Yuriy Andropov's statement once again points the way towards this quite clearly and all the more since it also states that the Soviet side's countermeasures will be kept strictly within the framework dictated by the actions of the NATO countries. The USSR has taken them intending to do only what is absolutely necessary to prevent the military balance from being destroyed.

On examining Yuriy Andropov's entire statement, we can only arrive at the conclusion that the Soviet Union, true to its Leninist foreign policy, will continue to make efforts to lead the world out of the disastrous impasse into which it has been led through Washington's fault. The Soviet Union states firmly and determinedly that it still remains committed to a policy aimed at ending the arms race, above all the nuclear arms race, at the reduction and finally the complete removal of the danger of a nuclear war. It will continue to make efforts to achieve these noble ends.

The USSR still supports the most radical solution of the issue of nuclear arms in Europe. It repeats its suggestion that Europe should be made totally free of nuclear weapons, both medium-range and tactical. In order to carry out the will of the Soviet people, it will continue to do everything it can to prevent a war and to preserve peace for this and future generations.

Yuriy Andropov's statement is fully endorsed by our party's Central Committee. It is also fully endorsed -- one can take this for granted today -- by the GDR and its citizens.

Dear comrades: Since the victory of Red October, as historic facts convincingly show, it has always been the enemies of socialism who have attempted by force of arms to stifle the creation of a new world of liberated work, justice, freedom, and human dignity. Those who daily attempt to cover up the Reagan administration's lack of willingness to make specific disarmament agreements and who constantly speak of "counterarming," want us to forget that in reality it is the United States that for years has been carrying out unprecedented prearming in all decisive spheres.

The United States was the first country to develop nuclear weapons, and to date it is the only country to have used these weapons. In late summer 1945 more than 310,000 people died in Hiroshima and Nagasaki as a result of them. The use of the nuclear bomb was unscrupulously ordered by former U.S. President Truman, although the outcome of world War II had already long been decided. At that time the Pentagon drafted detailed strategies for the conduct of a nuclear war against the USSR, which quite specifically envisaged the use of 300 nuclear bombs against the Soviet Union.

Washington did not follow the Soviet proposal, already submitted in 1946, to conclude an international convention banning the production and use of nuclear weapons. As a result the USSR had no alternative then to develop the nuclear bomb itself. In 1939 the U.S. monopoly in this weapon came to an end.

Or take the example of the strategic bombers to which the same applies. In 1953 the United States armed itself with the first of these long-range bombers for a nuclear war while 4 more years went by before the USSR also put them into service.

The United States' first nuclear-powered submarine was operational in 1956. Only 4 years later 3 such vessels with a total of 48 ballistic missiles and with 1 nuclear warhead each were stationed in seas near the Soviet Union. It was only at the beginning of the 1960's that the USSR had its first nuclear submarine. Instead of limiting the existing nuclear submarines and forbidding the production of new ones, in accordance with the Soviet proposal, the United States continually introduced new systems with multiple destructive force.

This is not to mention the forced production of nuclear-powered aircraft carriers, whose number it has increased to 20 since 1960. It is well-known that the Soviet Union possesses no aircraft carriers but only nuclear flight-deck ships to combat submarines. In 1955 the United States installed its first intercontinental missiles; in 1964 the first missiles with multiple warheads; and at the end of the 1970's missiles with multiple individually-targeted warheads. In order to guarantee the military strategic balance the USSR has since 1975 implemented the necessary countermeasures. It seized the initiative innumerable times in order not only to halt the nuclear arms race in this and other areas but also to achieve constructive disarmament measures according to the principle of equality and equal security.

This fully applies also to the ban on the neutron weapon, the development of which NATO had already decided on in 1970 and the production of which the United States introduced in 1977. This applies to a ban on arms escalation through cruise missiles, which the United States started to test in 1974 and which it has been producing in series since 1977. The Soviet Union has possessed comparable systems only since the beginning of the 1980's.

The most aggressive U.S. circles have long implied that the United States applies its policy of nuclear first strike, of an allegedly limited, "conductable" nuclear war not only to the earth itself but also to space. It is developing cosmic laser and radiation weapons and regards the space around earth as an experimental field for ever new, even more destructive weapons systems.

As everyone knows, the Soviet Union has made a solemn undertaking not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. However, the United States still refuses to make a similar decision.

These are all the true facts about who is risking the existence of the peoples through its policy and who is doing its utmost to avert the danger of mankind's self-destruction in a nuclear inferno. One must never forget this truth. It must be driven home to everyone so that they understand that it is important not only to hold arms escalators and admirers of Pershing II and cruise missiles responsible for the deterioration of the international situation, but also to demonstrate how their adventurous course can be halted and how the situation can be considerably altered in favor of safeguarding world peace.

If we pass judgement on the preceding period then the extent of the work which the CPSU and the USSR have achieved for eliminating the danger of a nuclear war, for limiting and reducing armaments, becomes apparent. A high value must be placed on the personal part played by Comrade Yuriy Andropov in this through his many initiatives. In the Geneva negotiations with the United States in particular, the Soviet Union clearly proved its constructive role in the solution of the most urgent issues in the lives of mankind, the question of war and peace.

Their proposals offer a viable basis for an agreement that takes into account the interests of all sides. In its principled conduct the USSR has always shown a high degree of flexibility and has left nothing untried to bring about an agreement. It has stated its willingness to continue these negotiations in case of the nonstationing of Pershing II and cruise missiles by the United States and NATO in order to achieve a positive result. At the same time it clearly warns of the consequences arising from deployment.

The full responsibility for the lack of positive results in Geneva is borne by the United States, which stubbornly adhered to an attitude of obstruction and basically left no doubt about its intention to deploy at all costs its nuclear missiles in Western Europe. Both the "zero option" announced by it as well as its "interim agreement" and so-called "new variant" submitted recently aim to create unilateral superiority for itself over the Soviet Union.

World public opinion recognized this by and large, and Washington's accompanying statements about its alleged willingness to reach sensible results were assessed as an attempt to deceive the peoples.

The GDR has, like the other states in the socialist community, actively supported the resolute, purposeful peace policy of the Soviet Union in all phases of the struggle against the deployment of U.S. first-strike weapons. At the same time it developed great activity, it used its international opportunities in the UN and elsewhere in order to have a calming influence on the world situation and not to allow crises to occur. We direct our efforts toward the implementation of the Prague Declaration as a long-term socialist peace policy and the Moscow Declaration of leading representatives of the fraternal countries as an immediate program for the prevention of a new round in the arms race.

Here I would like to refer to the numerous contacts and talks with representatives of Western states, parties, economies, and public life at high and the highest levels that served to clarify the positions of the GDR and our socialist community on the most pressing issues of the struggle for peace, against the policy of confrontation and arms escalation. As is well-known, it is in this spirit that we are also conducting the multilateral dialogue with politicians of the FRG, both with public figures in the federal government and the Bonn coalition parties as well as the opposition. This has not been without effect.

It was made clear above all that the first Socialist German state of workers and peasants, the GDR, means business with its pledge to do everything so that war might never again originate on German soil. We have strongly and repeatedly called on the FRG leadership to reconsider its attitude on the deployment of new U.S. missiles and to draw conclusions which are in the interests of safeguarding peace not only for both German states but also for Europe.

The GDR has actively supported the proposals of the Soviet Union for limiting and reducing nuclear weapons in Europe as well as strategic arms and has itself also made a substantial contribution. In connection with the well-known proposal of the Swedish Government we declared our willingness to provide the entire territory of our country for a zone free of battlefield nuclear weapons.

The Karl Marx conference in Berlin, organized by our party with broad international participation, proved to be a significant highlight. It gave rise to strong impetus for the cooperation of the most varied political forces and the struggle for peace, which has an influence to this very day.

At no other time have there been such powerful mass actions in the GDR in which citizens of all classes and strata, irrespective of their ideological convictions and religious affiliation, have expressed their desire for peace. In this the younger generation, the FDJ stood in the foremost ranks. Also to be mentioned are the activities which, in connection with the Luther celebrations, underlined the common desire, from whatever standpoint, to ensure that mankind can live on without the danger of a nuclear war.

The start of the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles in Western Europe means that the peoples of Europe are undergoing their most severe test in postwar times. In our own interests and for the security of all peoples, our socialist community must not allow the United States and NATO to gain military-strategic superiority. The example of Grenada shows how the United States would treat people if it succeeded in this, especially as leading circles in Washington are still playing with the crazy idea that a nuclear war can be conducted, even that it can be won.

To the question of how we continue now after the NATO deployment and what must be done, we answer: The struggle to avert a nuclear war and to end the arms race needs to be continued now more than ever.

The obligation to do everything one can to secure peace is all the greater, and we will meet this obligation. The first priority of the GDR's foreign and security policy remains to help prevent a nuclear inferno and to secure world peace. There is still no reasonable alternative to the policy of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems. Now more than ever we must mobilize our forces to carry out that policy. We urgently call on the worldwide peace movement to increase their activities.

As true supporters of peace we follow the old proverb that it is always better to negotiate 10 times than to shoot once. Our main aim in the struggle for peace is the immediate end to the deployment of additional U.S. medium-range weapons and the removal of the systems already deployed. The nuclear arms spiral must be stopped.

It is vitally important to continue the political dialogue with all those forces who are fulfilling their duty to safeguard the fates of their people and of mankind and who are ready to reach understandings. We are in favor of using every opportunity for negotiation to end the arms race and to bring about disarmament, particularly in the nuclear sphere. In so doing we must remember that the deployment of new U.S. first-strike weapons in Western Europe has changed the basis of negotiations. The determining principle must be equality and equal security.

The Stockholm conference on confidence and security building measures and disarmament in Europe will begin discussions in January. We believe it is important to exploit them actively in order to reduce the military confrontation on our continent and to render relations between states politically predictable again.

In this situation especially, a treaty between the Warsaw Pact and NATO on the nonuse of military force and the preservation of peaceful relations is all the more important. This would prohibit the first use of nuclear weapons and conventional weapons under international law. We are in favor of concluding such a treaty immediately.

Everything must be done to rebuff those who prefer new rounds of the arms race to mutually acceptable agreements. Realism and reason must gain priority.

Dear comrades: The political decision of the FRG Bundestag giving the green light for deployment of U.S. missiles represents a heavy responsibility for the Kohl government. One cannot overlook the fact that the European system of treaties, including the Basic Treaty on GDR-FRG Relations, has sustained serious damage as a result of this decision. We are in favor of limiting the damage as much as possible. The existing system of treaties remains a good basis for the development of peaceful relations between states if we preserve what we have achieved to date and develop it on the basis of the treaties.

In our policy we remain loyal to the principle that securing peace and improving the international situation are the main priorities. We are at pains to thwart all those, not least in the FRG, who believe even in a very tense world situation that they can come one step nearer to their adventurist dreams with regard to the GDR. I should not like to speak in detail here of how many Sunday speeches and other kinds of speeches have been decorated with the so-called opening up of the German question. This has been going on for more than 3 decades. Of course it would be wrong to underestimate the threats. Nor, however would it be right to overestimate them. They have changed nothing of the realities, of the GDR's existence and good development. This will continue to be the case.

To prevent people from coming to false conclusions, we stress once again that one must conform to the realities created by World War II and postwar developments. These are the only possible starting points. As the first socialist state of workers and peasants on German soil, the GDR is firmly anchored within the Warsaw Pact and is indissolubly linked with the Soviet Union. It is ready at any time to fulfill its alliance commitments.

Since the deployment of missiles began the FRG and the Bundestag approved this deployment, the situation -- it cannot be overlooked -- is no longer the same as before. However, we do not rule out the possibility that sooner or later there will nevertheless be positive results to disarmament negotiations and that detente will be continued. Therefore we will carefully examine any proposals from the FRG for returning relations between the two German states to a normal track on the basis of existing treaties, but we will continue to reject all attacks on the sovereignty of the GDR. Anyone who believes that in view of the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles he can approach the GDR in any way other than as a sovereign state, or who believes he can unilaterally invalidate that passage in the Basic Treaty which states that each of the two German states determines its own internal and external affairs, is on the wrong track.

The aggravation of the international situation is naturally closely related to the biggest crisis that the capitalist world has experienced since the 1930's. This crisis is not comparable with any preceding one since 1945. As has been shown, even the biggest arms buildup program of current times cannot change the mass unemployment in capitalist countries. With 33.5 million officially registered jobless in 24 capitalist industrialized states at the end of 1983, it has reached the highest level since the capitalist world economic crisis of 1929-1932. In the United States there are 10 million, in Western Europe 18 million officially registered unemployed people.

The real extent of unemployment is, however, much greater. In the United States another 1.8 million "discouraged people," who have given up the search for a job, are affected by full unemployment and 5.6 million by low-paid part-time work. In the FRG there are, in addition to 2.5 million officially registered unemployed, around 800,000 nonregistered unemployed and over 500,000 part-time workers.

An important role in the increase of mass unemployment is played by the structural crisis in key areas of the capitalist economy, which have assumed international dimensions. Thus in the United States and the FRG the largest wave of bankruptcies in the past decade is expected this year. In the first half of 1983 alone almost a million workers and employees in the main capitalist countries lost their jobs through bankruptcies.

Closed-down auto and steel works in the United States lead to the decline of industrial towns, in which hundreds of thousands have hardly any prospects for a job. In connection with the shipyard, steel, and mining crises, with names like Arbed-Saarstahl-GMBH, Gute-Hoffnungs-Huette, Bemer-Weser shipyard and others, FRG trade unions are talking of a "damburst on the Rhine and Ruhr" and in other regions of the country. Social security and jobs are being swept away.

Let us take the example of the steel crisis. Its origin lies in the profit-dictated production of huge capacities, which in the wake of the sharp drop in demand and the worsening of international competition are now proving to be "over capacity." They are being reduced in typical capitalist fashion through the mass destruction of production plants and jobs. Thus between 1974 and 1983, 307,000 jobs were eliminated in the steel industry of EEC countries. Another decrease in capacity of almost a third is planned. In 1985 only 340,000 out of a former 800,000 jobs will exist.

Despite the rigorous reduction of capacities in the United States only 55 percent of capacity is currently used; in the 24 developed capitalist industrialized countries it is an average of only 60 percent.

The crisis in capitalist state finances also has a long-term effect. The unprecedented extent of the imperialist arms escalation has led to an increase in the national debt. The U.S. budget ended 1982-83 with a deficit of \$195 million. Its total debt has risen to almost \$1.4 billion.

In the FRG about one-sixth of Federal expenditure -- M41 billion -- had to be met through new debts. Here the total national debt increased to over M630 billion. It is generally assumed that the high state credit requirement, which is further increased by arms expenditures, will also again lead to a speeding up of inflation.

Real incomes have been dropping for years. In the United States they have dropped to the level of a quarter of a century ago. In the FRG the fall amounts to about 5.5 percent since 1979. Added to this are cuts of many billions in the social services budget. Increasing numbers of people are being plunged into the whirlpool of poverty. Their numbers are even increasing by leaps, in the United States for example, by 3.2 million since 1981. In the richest and most powerful country of the Western world today 35 million citizens are vegetating in poverty. This is every seventh American. In the FRG in the same period the number of those who live on the poverty line has doubled to reach 4.2 million. Here, according to official estimates, up to 500,000 people are homeless.

Increasing numbers of those in despair hope to be able to escape from the capitalist reality at least temporarily through drugs. For many this illusion leads to their death; last year for example for 771 U.S. citizens. This was a 63 percent increase compared with 1980. While in 1981 360 drug-related deaths were registered in the FRG, last year the number was 383. [figures as received] At the end of this year the total will be even higher. They represent a single charge against the inhumanity of the capitalist social system.

Most citizens of our GDR no longer experience what is a daily reality for innumerable people in the world where profit rules. Social security permeates all sides of life in socialism and has a decisive effect on plans for the future. In view of all this it is hardly possible to overestimate the results of social development in our country, although we are by no means satisfied with what has been achieved.

Dear comrades, precisely in the present situation the work of our party focuses all the more on strengthening the GDR in all areas and successfully implementing the decisions of the 10th Party Congress on the further shaping of developed socialist society. Political stability, economic dynamism, the continual furtherance of the unity of economic and social policy for the benefit of the people are of decisive significance for our contribution to safeguarding peace.

The preparation and implementation of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the GDR will lead to strong initiatives for the life in our country, for initiative and the creativity by the people. The decision of the Politburo of 8 November 1983 outlines all the important measures. They serve to convincingly make clear the founding, development, and growth of our socialist GDR, the historical transition and the fundamental changes which have been completed on German soil since the establishment of the power of the workers and peasants under the leadership of our party. Increasingly, daily work in all spheres is marked by great achievements for a worthy preparation for the important event.

In this regard, one must recognize the great importance of the tasks which the present meeting of the Central Committee will discuss and decide on, in particular concerning the planned development of our economy. The GDR will also be able to conclude 1983 with a positive overall result. Our economic growth rates are notable. Their significance can only be fully appreciated when one considers that they were achieved almost exclusively by increasing labor productivity, by reducing specific material consumption by over 7 percent, and through a considerable positive balance achieved once again in trade with the non-socialist economic area.

The economic growth and the improvement in economic efficiency was achieved at a time marked by a rapid advance in the intensification of production in the GDR. This alone is a far-reaching economic process of change. At the same time we must adapt to the changed conditions of the world markets and to the effects of the worsening international class confrontation. Structural changes of the kind that derive from our internal requirements must under these circumstances be completed more rapidly and with even greater efficiency.

This process was successfully mastered even though some difficulties had to be overcome. This is a great credit to the drive, the qualifications, and the inventiveness of the workers and cooperative farmers, the scientists, technicians, and not least to responsible management. One can say without doubt that the great possibilities of our planned economy for developing the republic's economic potential were utilized purposefully and flexibly.

From the past 2 years we have gained above all a series of important economic experiences for future work. We now know that we are able over a long period to increase production and the national income and thus reduce the consumption of energy, raw materials, and material in absolute terms. We have been able to considerably increase the production of domestic raw materials and thus also better utilize our secondary raw materials.

The Schwedt initiative confirms that to a considerable degree labor can be made available for the solution of new tasks. Our practical ability to realize investment projects in the shortest possible time has been proven by the facts. It has also been shown that we can improve our positions in foreign markets against the strongest competition. One can rightly say that all this experience influences the solution of key questions of our economy and the raising of its efficiency with which we have long been preoccupied.

From all this emerges a conclusion which is of far-reaching importance: With its intellectual potential and its material resources the GDR is in a position to achieve the increased efficiency necessary to successfully follow the course of the main task in the future, as well. In this spirit the 1984 plan constitutes a new and extremely important step for the further economic strengthening of the GDR. The plan is also fully characterized by the unity of economic and social policy. In the economic sphere, too, the hallmark of our actions is continuity.

In the implementation of the economic strategy of our party we have reached a stage at which it is increasingly clear what contribution the individual spheres of our economy have to make and how they themselves will develop in so doing. Future basic qualitative directions are also clear. This is very valuable, because preparations for the next 5-year plan, which will reach to 1990, are in progress. A considerable number of scientific developments, new technologies, and rationalization projects, which will then greatly influence economic efficiency, must now be tackled, and economic decisions that will take effect then must be taken now.

In the further implementation of our economic strategy we are also building on increased industrial and agricultural strength, based of course on the purposeful improvement of scientific-technical cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other CEMA member countries, as we already do.

Industry is now already making the most important contribution to national income, and this contribution will further increase. The economic utilization of the latest scientific knowledge and the application of the most modern technologies will be the basis for development in all branches of production.

Thus, we are at the same time most strongly encouraging that production which best meets the needs of the population, the economy and also foreign markets.

We are approaching the new demands in the knowledge that our GDR is a modern socialist industrial country with a developed agriculture that has an efficient education system and which can rely on experienced, skilled workers and cooperative farmers and highly able scientists.

In the development of the energy basis of our economy we are concentrating on the extensive use of domestic resources and their highest possible degree of processing. Raw lignite is and will remain the most important basic material for our energy and raw material supplies. In the coming years we will be aiming for a qualitatively new level in its processing. The greatest importance attaches to coal gasification and coal liquefaction. We will step up the expansion of nuclear power station capacity, naturally with full guarantees of safety. The optimum use of energy-intensified processes will also play a much greater role.

When we speak of improved economy with regard to our own resources this also includes potash, copper, tin, lime, rock salt, sands, clays, and other raw materials. Those materials which so far it has not been possible to exploit efficiently are to be exploited by new processing technologies. We are aiming for an even greater degree of utilization of all raw materials.

The chemical industry faces demanding tasks, especially with regard to supplying the economy with materials, fuels, and not least with highly processed low-tonnage products. For this we will process oil to an even greater degree, expand carbochemical production processes, and produce high value plastics, elastics, and fibers to a much greater extent. Intensive work is also being conducted on preparing for the full processing of metallurgical raw materials from the smelting plant product to the final product.

Science and technology are being more strongly concentrated on the most promising development processes. The accelerated development of microelectronics stands in the foreground. Close cooperation with the USSR creates favorable conditions for meeting the growing demands of the scientific-technical revolution in this field and for exploiting important reserves of efficiency. As agreed in the government accord with the USSR, the most important factors here are the most modern basic technologies, new highly-developed components, microprocessors, special technological equipment, and material for microelectronics and optoelectronics.

We are also paying great attention to the broad application of microelectronics. This applies to the electrotechnical and microelectronic industries themselves, especially computer technology, but also to the production of consumer goods and export profitable products of engineering and plant construction. Their use in the construction and control of technological processes is decisively important for efficient manufacturing.

In mechanical engineering, the material-technical basis will be extensively restructured and modernized in the coming years. The transition to integrated automation is taking place on an increasing scale. One must not forget that this branch of industry is one of our main exporters and thus faces growing qualitative and quantitative demands. Its ability to react rapidly to new requirements to be correspondingly flexible in fashioning the structure of production and to apply new results of scientific-technical progress quickly to production and thus ensure high exports must be increased overall. This applies similarly to electrotechnology and electronics.

We need more high-value manufactured products for the domestic and the world markets based on new scientific knowledge and manufactured from raw materials that we possess in the GDR itself or which can be imported from the socialist countries. This is of great importance. We are directing the training and further training of working people in a forward-looking manner. For example, the proportion of skilled workers and master craftsmen among those in employment will increase to 64 to 65 percent by 1990. Changes in the production structure will also bring about proportional changes in vocational training and in vocational and higher education. Peoples' knowledge and ability constitute the decisive condition for our country's increase in efficiency.

Dear comrades: Our economy is moving successfully along the main path of intensification of production set out by our party. Reduced to a common denominator, it is now a matter of giving this process a comprehensive character and ensuring stable foundations for its long-term development. Irrespective of what problems we tackle here, the gist of the matter is always the acceleration of scientific-technical progress and its economic utilization. Not without reason does the linking of the achievements of the scientific-technical revolution with the advantages of socialism take first place in our economic strategy. All the facts indicate that the tempestuous development of productive forces will continue. How we keep pace with this will, in the final analysis, determine our country's economic ranking and the living standards of our people. Such revolutionary processes as microelectronics, modern chemical refining and biotechnology play a key role here and will increasingly penetrate our economy.

Ahead of us lies a further step for the implementation of the economic strategy. It could be described like this: through new technologies and new products to higher efficiency. For this we are mobilizing the intellectual and material potential of our republic. Our labor productivity is growing steadily, but its growth rates still do not satisfy us. In order to raise the rate the most varied paths must be taken. It is primarily modern technology that brings lasting and productive solutions. To make use of this requires modernizing available plants, rationalizing connected technological processes and also speeding up the whole production cycle.

The time is ripe for the increasingly wider use of microelectronics. Robot technology provides a graphic example. Our progress in this sphere is well-known. However, work is still not taking place everywhere with equal effect. With good preparation a robot can replace three or more workers. In the sphere of the Ministry of Coal and Power at present one robot is releasing on the average 2.4 workers for other work in agricultural engineering and vehicles construction, however, only 0.7; and in light industry 0.6 workers are released. The investments which we are employing thus flow back more quickly in one place and more slowly in another. Above all we are counting on workers being released so that they may be employed in the construction of means of rationalization, in the manufacture of consumer goods and export products and in many other tasks.

The construction of means of rationalization must continue to grow much more quickly than production as a whole. It is steadily gaining in importance within the framework of intensification. The most modern technology, equipped with more efficient microelectronics, will in the future occupy quite a different place among its products. From the construction of means of rationalization we expect a fundamental contribution to permeating the production apparatus with the latest technology and thus modernizing it. The best scientific and technical cadres, the best skilled workers, and above all young people with great initiative and energy must be won for this. Rationalization in socialism takes place with the people for the people.

Increasing labor productivity must here be accompanied by more favorable working and living conditions. It is in this spirit that a new boost to rationalization must now be organized.

We will employ modern technologies even more consistently for the winning and utilization of domestic raw materials. The good results achieved to date in this will spur us on to continue energetically along the path on which we have embarked. To take one area, I would like to recall that in this 5-year plan we are implementing 72 investment projects for the reprocessing and further use of secondary raw materials. When these projects are in full operation we will regain from the cycle of the national economy raw materials worth some M900 million. The economical aspect of this practice is very obvious. We must also not lose sight of the fact that for a number of materials this is the only way to guarantee stable conditions of supply. This is all the more reason not to allow any of these projects to be delayed.

The way in which the application of scientific results is being mastered is naturally reflected with particular clarity in the degree of renewal of the production process. Here some combines achieve up to 30 percent annually, but others not even a third of this. Mostly it is not the objective conditions that cause such serious differences, but rather the standard of management and indeed the whole activity of a combine. A new, improved product must prove itself mainly through its higher efficiency. Anyone who misses innovation possibilities is virtually forcing his own enterprise from the international market and is condemning it and, in the final analysis, our entire economy to considerable losses.

In good combines the next product is already on the drawing board when a new product goes into production. Here, export volume and export proceeds are usually right. The direction and rate of renewal of the production programs are strategic questions which should be at the center of the attention of a general director. The course must be determined by the higher degree of processing of the products. Only new products and the most modern processes also guarantee the required progress in materials economy. The one cannot be separated from the other in our economic strategy.

Dear comrades, the paths of the most varied requirements of our economic policy cross in consumer goods productions, an area which is increasingly gaining in importance. It is obvious how directly its standard influences supplies to the population and thus also the effectiveness of the principles of work performance. At the same time, because of our tradition and our industrial potential, we have in this field important obligations in cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. On the other hand, it is also an economic opportunity to pay for important imports in a way which corresponds well to our economic conditions. Such opportunities must be much better used.

It is well-known that large capitalist firms regard the production of high-value consumer goods as an important possibility for selling scientific and technological achievements profitably. In our socialist economy, too, consumer goods production helps to improve the overall cost-benefit ratio. It is quite clear that this can be achieved only with products which are in demand, which are of high quality and which, so to speak, embody the full technological competence of a combine. Here our attention must be paid to both the spirit of scientific and technical invention and the craftsmen's skill, which is handed on from generation to generation and which must be cultivated. Anyone today who regards the tasks of consumer goods production as superfluous will soon have to realize that this is for the GDR economy really a field of long-term growth which is increasingly important in shaping its profile.

There can be no doubt that the 1984 plan demands a great deal from the staffs of all the combines and factories.

Yet the efforts will be worthwhile. In line with the unity of economic and social policy, their results will benefit the individual, his family, and our whole people. At a time when in the capitalist countries social retrenchment is the order of the day, in the GDR the material and cultural standard of living of the people has been ensured and further developed.

Let us look at that area to which the word "construction" -- literally the core of our social policy -- applies. Since the beginning of the 70's, its social effectiveness has risen more and more. From 1971 to 1983, living conditions were noticeably improved for about 6 million people. Our plans up to 1990 envisage new or modernized flats for another 4.3 million citizens. In the historically short space of 2 decades a better home will be created for more than 10 million citizens. We rightly describe the apartment-building program as a massive investment in the future of our people.

Along with homes, as is well-known, new schools, nurseries, and creches have been built. Thousands of valuable cultural monuments have been preserved and historical buildings reconstructed. Everyone will remember the recent reopening of the Deutsches Theater in Berlin. The Gewandhaus in Leipzig and the Karl-Marx-Stadt municipal theater were completed in the 1980's. Apart from these great buildings others were built, such as the House of Culture in Gera, the Potsdam film museum or the Annaberg Kreis theater, to name only a few. This program therefore means that economic output goes hand in hand with great cultural efforts. Whole streets and historical areas have been restored to their former beauty, a sight nobody in our republic would now wish to see disappear.

Next year alone we will again be spending M12.1 billion on buildings and M1.4 billion on modernizing apartments. If we count the M4.9 billion for building repairs and M3.7 billion for servicing apartments, the total sum is M22 billion. The great efforts to maintain the value of buildings have particularly been acknowledged by our citizens. This year much more has been done than in the past, but it is not enough to meet demand. The extent of work is being further increased.

As is well-known, it is important to use the considerable, but not unlimited resources for apartment building in such a way that by 1990 all the important residence requirements in the cities and kreis of the republic will be satisfied. This calls for a very responsible and carefully organized action program. The current analyses of the housing stock and of the probable territorial development of the population are a valuable aid for this purpose. Working on this knowledge, resources and money are to be used in such a way that social commitments are met with the most favorable ratio of expenditure to return. We are particularly concerned that the extension of the housing stock should mean that young married couples receive an apartment of their own much more quickly than was hitherto the case. Therefore the FDJ campaign "readapt and develop" should be energetically supported.

New building, modernization and preservation are to be linked to a greater extent than before. This is of vital importance for the improvement of living conditions, especially in the central city areas, of old housing stock. By rational modernization and reconstruction, by revamped interior apartment areas with a lot of greenery, by the equipping of such areas with the necessary community facilities, life and living conditions are being considerably improved for many citizens. What is involved here is not only a requirement dictated by economic sense. This campaign will also meet the social and cultural needs of the development of our cities. This is confirmed not least by the widespread desire of the citizens living there for better conditions within a familiar environment.

The primary element of the apartment-building program is and remains the further shaping of the capital, Berlin, which will be continued with the power of the whole republic and the outstanding efforts of young people in the FDJ Berlin Initiative. The results cannot be overlooked. Yet there is much still to be done. We are thinking here of the improvement of living conditions in the central city areas and the further development of new housing estates. We are also concerned with the attractive arrangement of traffic facilities, the city's technical infrastructure, with everything involved in the good functioning of the whole organism of the capital. The year 1984 will bring new progress in this.

As you know, the 10th SED Congress directed that measures be taken for the further improvement of control, planning, and economic accounting. The results of 1983 show that they are already beginning to have a positive effect on the economic life of the GDR. They are of fundamental importance for the further intensification of production and in this way will help perfect our planned socialist economy.

We base our work on the assumption that there is in our economy a modern, precisely structured system of control. Responsibility at all levels is clearly laid down for ministers, combines, and factories. Even in socialism there can be no efficient running of the economy without clearly defined responsibility, since the creative work of men is the most important prerequisite for positive results. By taking the steps we are taking now, we are improving the conditions for this, above all for flexible action in the interests of the economy as a whole.

The plan sets the standards. On the basis of the plan, initiative is directed morally and economically at the urgent tasks by means of output assessment through the main indicators of net production, return, finished products both for export and domestic consumption. This makes many factors which influence expenditure and return much clearer. The economic value of good use of fixed assets or also of an innovative idea is thus more sharply focused. Accounting and cost analysis gain in importance. Industrial prices that reflect the economic expenditure help in precise accounting.

In other words, what matters is to integrate the plan and economic accounting even more closely. In this way the economic interests of the combines, factories, and their collectives are aimed even more effectively at the needs of the state and the economy. This strengthens democratic centralism in our economic practice.

Dear comrades: In socialist agriculture the decisions of the 10th SED Congress and the 12th Farming Congress are tried and tested in life. Although the weather conditions were complicated in the past 2 years, thanks to the initiative of the cooperative farmers and workers in agriculture it was possible to clearly increase production in comparison with results of the 1976-80 5-year plan. Above all, as is known, the two highest grain harvests of our republic were brought in.

In particular, decisive importance for further development is attached to the deepening of cooperative relations. Through this means a new quality must be achieved in the mastering of a unified reproduction process on the basis of the division of labor in crop and livestock production, and the soil-plant-livestock-soil cycle must improve. This is the key to a considerable fund of reserves. This, at the same time means that the highest criteria for judging every step toward deepening cooperation can only be that of raising crop yields and livestock production with increasing efficiency. This will also be the decisive factor in the 1984 socialist competition in all agricultural cooperatives, state farms, and cooperatives.

The responsibility, rights, and obligations of the cooperative councils are being developed accordingly, and the latter take on the character of an economic management organ.

The aim is to conduct, plan, and account for cooperation more and more effectively as a complete economic organism, and in this sense further develop joint economic interests. The activity of the cooperative council should decisively contribute toward promoting balanced proportions between crop and livestock production and secure indigenous supplies of fodder in the cooperative region. With the help of highest yields and highest performance concepts, scientific and technical progress is being applied ever more effectively.

In its decision on issues related to cooperation, the Politburo has been guided by the fact that agricultural cooperatives and state farms remain jurisdictionally independent. They continue to remain the most important unit in our agricultural production. On this basis, the cooperative farmers will by means of cooperation systematically widen the scope for the development of production forces. The cooperative councils are therefore organs of the agricultural cooperatives and state farms involved, which solely and exclusively exercise on their behalf functions of management, planning, organization, and cost accounting for the more effective fulfillment of economic tasks. They are accountable to them alone.

In deepening relations of cooperation it is important to further expand LPG democracy. However much management issues are concentrated on teamwork, the immediate creative responsibility of the farmers, and their material interest in labor results must never be neglected. In this sense it is also important to improve socialist management in agricultural product cooperatives.

Increasing numbers of agricultural cooperatives underwent the experience that their work became clearer to them as a result of the regional forms of the organization of production. Interest and responsibility for soil fertility, for yields and achievements in general, for costs and financial results visibly increased. Links to one's own village were strengthened. It is now important to develop the regional principle everywhere as the predominant principle of productive and labor organization, naturally without any schematism, and fully in accordance with the varied conditions of agricultural production.

In the deepening of cooperative relations too, cooperation among the teams of the partner cooperatives also plays an important role. After all, cooperation always means people working together. This process makes great demands on the work of the state apparatus, and in particular on the kreis councils. We expect that they will proceed with the intensification of production and the solution of social questions in cooperatives with discrimination, always proceeding from an exact knowledge of the situation.

As a result of the agrarian price reform, which will be generally effective in 1984, the material interest of the agricultural cooperative state farm, of the cooperative farmers and workers in agriculture is increasing both in raising production and in lowering production consumption. One can say that in 1981 and 1982 certain progress was made also in agriculture in improving the cost-benefit ratio. At the same time existing differences in performance point to considerable reserves. If in Gera Bezirk an average of 618 kg of fodder units were used for 1 ton of animal products, and 755 kg in Suhl Bezirk, then a comparison of performance must help to establish positive experiences in regions where unit fodder consumption is above average.

The generalization of best achievements also applies to reducing transport costs. This task is not limited to possibilities within the agricultural cooperative and state farm. Relations with processing enterprises, including abattoirs, should be developed regionally in such a way that neither livestock nor meat are transported unnecessarily.

Allow me some remarks on our decisions about the utilization of all possibilities for irrigation.

They were exploited by the farmers with much initiative in order to utilize even more effectively water reserves for the planned performance increase and also guarantee stable yields in years with low rainfall. The aim is more grain, more root crops, and fodder from the fields and meadows as well as higher fruit and vegetable harvests. The experiences of the years 1978 through 1983 clearly prove that on the 930,000 hectares of irrigated agricultural land, on average at least one-fourth more was harvested than on other comparable lands.

The party leadership therefore expects that in each village the cooperative farmers and the entire village population will be mobilized in order to very quickly exploit all local reserves of water and material for simple forms of irrigation. Industrial enterprises are also called upon to give maximum support.

The party leadership also regards the further promotion of private production of the cooperative farmers and workers as well as of the members of the association of plot-holders and breeders of small animals as an important political and economic task. This purposefully extends social production. At the same time it allows odd pieces of land to be wisely utilized and all fodder reserves to be assessed.

Dear comrades: The tasks outlined at this meeting of the Central Committee and the new conditions of struggle demand further enhancement of the leading role of our party in all spheres of life. A decisive precondition also for future successes lies in the close and trusting alliance with the masses. What lies before us is, as we all know, not easy to master. We are, however, well armed for this in all spheres. Supported by the creative strength of our people, we will be in a position to resolutely implement the proven general policy of our party in the struggle for peace and socialism, for the benefit of the citizens.

The course of party elections to date in the basic organizations and the enterprise delegate conferences impressively confirm the statement by the 10th Party Congress that the SED is the party of revolutionary action. This is reflected in the willingness of our comrades, each in his own place, to make a greater personal contribution to the implementation of the party decisions and to represent the policy of the party in every situation with devotion and commitment.

Altogether 93.9 percent of the members and candidate members of the party have taken part in election meetings. More than 1.2 million comrades took the platform in the discussion and submitted more than 280,000 proposals and ideas. This is an expression of lively inner-party democracy.

The ability of the basic organizations to stimulate creative activities in the party and work collectives, which secure a high growth in performance, has significantly increased. This is also demonstrated by the fact that many collectives and workers, cooperative farmers, the intelligentsia, and armed organs are fulfilling pledges made in letters to the Central Committee and are announcing new, higher goals. The high political maturity of the party is reflected in the wealth of constructive ideas and proposals, but also in numerous critical points made by the party and work collectives. The work style of every management should be characterized by carefully examining the valuable fund of all experiences and knowledge, and thoroughly assessing and bringing them to full fruition. All manifestations of formalism, heartlessness and bureaucratic behavior must be countered even more decisively.

As a whole the party elections are developing into an important aspect of party life. They also inspire the working people in the most varied social sectors to new deeds and to implement resolutely the decisions of the 10th Congress. Our domestic political tasks and the worsening international situations provoke numerous current issues.

This also makes higher demands on the level of the party's political-ideological work. It must become more purposeful, effective and (mass-oriented and aimed at) giving answers to all that development entails with convincing class-based arguments.

Of course this requires that ideological work plays a decisive role in the inner-party life of the basic organizations and that the comrades be helped to direct their attention always to the complex issues of domestic and foreign policy in a correct and up-to-date way. A communist is distinguished by the fact that he is well versed in the party's policies and decisions, continually educates himself, and knows exactly what moves the working people.

Our party serves the people and mobilizes the working people for the implementation of its policy. The election meetings have shown that we have at our disposal numerous politically wise, experienced cadres, who act unselfishly on behalf of their class in the decisive stages of the struggle, prove themselves as leaders of collectives, distinguish themselves as good organizers and experts. It is very pleasing that many new young comrades have come to the fore who are carrying out exemplary work with great expertise and political vision in key economic sectors, in youth brigades, and in FDJ initiatives. A firmer element of the cadre work of each Bezirk and Kreis executive must be to promote and systematically cultivate them for leading functions.

Comrades: We are moving into a new stage of party elections with the forthcoming Kreis and Bezirk delegate conferences. These conferences have the responsible task, against the backdrop of the preparations for the 35th anniversary of the GDR, to determine the political-ideological, economic, and spiritual-cultural measures that guarantee the further successful implementation of our policy of socialism and peace.

Immediately prior to the 35th anniversary of our republic, the elections for the Kreis assemblies, municipal councils, and community assemblies will occur. They are an occasion for conducting a trusting political dialogue with all citizens and actively including them in the solution of social tasks. We regard the further development of socialist democracy and the attentive treatment of the citizens' proposals and ideas as very important for consolidation of the socialist state. It is our conviction that all parties and mass organizations united in the National Front will utilize all their strength in order to develop a broad popular movement for the further all-round consolidation of our workers' and peasants' state.

Comrades: The seventh session of the Central Committee has done great work, the results of which will give direction to the development of our socialist fatherland. In these volatile, bellicose times it will probably strengthen everyone in their certainty that we will master the demands before us and will successfully continue the course of the 10th congress in the domestic and foreign policy sphere.

#### PEACE DEMONSTRATORS ARRESTED IN LEIPZIG

15252025 Hamburg DPA in German 1802 GMT 25 Nov 83

[Text] Berlin, 25 Nov (DPA) -- Several participants in a peace campaign were arrested in Leipzig last weekend. According to information available in West Berlin, two women and three men are still being detained today. Writer Guenter Grass confirmed to DPA today that he knew of the incident.

It seems that about 25 people lit candles outside the Capitol Movie Theater, where at that time the Leipzig International documentary film week was being held, to demonstrate for peace. They were arrested by police and members of the state security service and bundled onto a truck.

Movie-goers who protested the intervention by the authorities were also arrested. A similar campaign is said to have taken place the previous Wednesday, which had passed without incident. However, church circles were informed that a repeat would not be tolerated.

#### NEUES DEUTSCHLAND REPORTS BUNDESTAG DEBATE

AU251717 [Editorial Report] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German on 22, 23, and 24 November carries extensive reports in connection with the FRG Bundestag debate on missile deployment and the demonstrations and protests accompanying the debate.

On the 22d on pages 1 and 2 a 900-word ADN report says Chancellor Helmut Kohl "left no doubts concerning the intention of the government to force an immediate start to deployment despite the millions of protests by a great majority of the citizens of the republic" and he stressed, "under the laughter and angry heckling of numerous deputies, that he personally has done everything so that all possibilities for compromise were probed in Geneva." The report then refers to the discussion contributions of the Greens' Deputy Dieter Burgmann and stresses in this connection the protest of the Greens during the government statement by Kohl. It then continues with reports on the address of SPD Chairman Hans-Jochen Vogel, who stressed his party's rejection of the deployment; with mentioning the address of CDU Chairman Alfred Dregger, FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, and CSU's Theo Waigel, and it concludes with reports on the address of deputies of the Greens and the SPD like Helmut Schmidt and Egon Bahr.

There are also reports, totaling 1,300 words, on the demonstrations in Bonn in front of Parliament, stressing the harsh actions of the police and on demonstrations in various other FRG cities on this day.

On 23 November, on pages 1, 2 and 5 the paper carries reports totaling 3,900 words on the Bundestag debate. On pages 1 and 2 the paper carries a 1,900-word ADN report headlined, "Against the Majority of the Citizens of the FRG: Bundestag Decides Deployment of U.S. First-Strike Missiles in the FRG." It stresses that also the second day was marked by a huge police turnout in the government district and the plenary hall of the Bundestag itself. The report refers to the discussion statements of various Greens like Petra Kelly, Christa Nickels, Marieluise Beck-Oberdorf, and others expressing their protest against the police actions and the planned deployment and mentions briefly the address of Willy Brandt, FRG Defense Minister Woerner, and a few other deputies from the FDP, and CDU/CSU.

The paper also carries a short ADN report on a DPA report, that FRG Defense Minister Woerner will inform the U.S. secretary of defense of the Bundestag decision immediately after the debate ends and that on Wednesday the first components of the Pershing II missiles will be flown to the FRG. It runs another short ADN report on remarks by a U.S. Government spokesman stressing that the United States will begin the deployment immediately after the Bundestag debate.

The paper publishes reports and pictures on the demonstrations and protests, stressing that over 500 people were detained and 70 seriously injured at the demonstrations in Bonn, and carries reports on protests by the DKP and the peace movement against the police actions. The paper concludes its coverage of the Bundestag debate with reports on protests in other FRG cities on 22 November on page 5 of this issue.

The 24 November issue, on pages 1-2, and 5 devotes altogether about 4,000 words to the various reactions to the Bundestag deployment decision. On page 1 there is a 400-word ADN report on the Krefeld initiative, stressing the determination of its adherents to continue its struggle against the armament escalation, and a 100-word report stating that the "first parts of the U.S. intermediate-range Pershing II missiles have arrived in the FRG" and that the deployment plan will be secret. On pages 1-2 there are various short reports dealing with the protests and criticism of the Greens, the FRG peace movement, and SEW Chairman Horst Schmitt against the Bundestag decision. The paper also publishes on page 1 a report on the brutality of the police in Bonn and on page 5 the paper carries the 1,900-word declaration of the DKP Presidium on the Bundestag decision headlined "The Resistance Goes On."

BONN GIVES 'GREEN LIGHT' TO FIRST-STRIKE WEAPONS

DW240812 East Berlin Television Service in German 1830 GMT 23 Nov 83

[Heinz Grote commentary]

[Text] The deployment of U.S. Pershing II nuclear missiles, which the CDU/CSU and FDP government parties have railroaded through against the votes of the SPD and the Greens, is a momentous decision against peace, cooperation, and the improvement of the political climate on our continent. It is completely at odds with the vital interests and the declared will of the FRG citizens.

During the past few weeks millions of people emphasized in manifold actions what makes three quarters of the FRG citizens feel anxious. They are bound to regard this decision against the FRG Citizens' majority as an unprecedented disregard of their experience in life, their feelings, their pursuit of peace, and their right to live. When the question is war or peace, those really affected -- the masses of the people -- have no say no matter what all the Sunday speeches in Bonn keep saying about human rights and democracy. With the arrogance of power the minority advocating deployment just dropped the expert knowledge of the people's majority on the junkyard, as it was stated in the Bundestag debate.

The strongest police force in FRG history had been mobilized with water cannons, clubs, and chemical maces. The score of 70 people injured, some of them seriously, and 500 arrests alone outside the hermetically closed Bonn government quarters during the Bundestag debate show what really goes on in the FRG.

The Bundestag decision ignores the multitude of proposals advanced by the Soviet Union, the GDR, and the other socialist countries which, heeding the security interests of all sides, sought to reach an agreement in Geneva and a lower level of arms for both sides. The political one-sidedness and the lie about the threat which dominated the Bundestag debate cannot divert attention from the crux of the matter: Those saying aye to the missile want to change the existing approximate military balance to NATO's advantage.

But it is this very balance that has ensured for Europe the hitherto longest period of peace. Who ever messes around with this lays hands on peace. The Soviet Union and its allies, however, will not tolerate any shift in the military balance.

The Bundestag decision gives the green light to the first-strike weapons against the countries of socialism. This would spell drastic change in the strategic balance. The Pentagon strategists, who dream of nuclear war on the European theater and talk of decapitation strikes against the Soviet Union, hope to get somewhat closer to making their frantic fantasies come true with Bonn's help. But the countermeasures by the socialist countries as a result of the deployment will make it plain to them that such speculations remain built on sand. The FRG chancellor, who delivered the opening speech in the Bonn parliament, showed what his earlier assertions are worth.

It is generally known that he had vowed to heed the elementary lesson of German history to do everything to prevent war from ever again emanating from German soil. Just 38 years after the crushing of the fascist aggressors the danger of an assault on the Soviet Union for the first time emanates again from the American missiles on German soil, on the soil of the FRG.

People in Bonn also liked to resort to the formula of creating peace with constantly fewer weapons. How can this principle be harmonized with the imploring request for, and stockpiling of, new U.S. missiles on FRG territory, which is already crammed with NATO nuclear weapons anyway? It seems as though the chancellor has jettisoned his principles of peace.

According to the Bundestag's decision whole cities and regions of the FRG in the future will be at the mercy of the missile crews. This may require a steep price from the FRG citizens. Just remember, the firing orders for the Pershing II will come from those who just demonstrated in Grenada how trigger-happy they are.

After 22 November the situation is quite different from what it was before. What is most important now is to continue with determination the struggle for preserving peace and warding off the threat of nuclear war. More than ever before it is necessary to foil the course of those who want to turn our world into a nuclear inferno. We will support those who do not want confrontation and a policy of strength, but an arms halt and disarmament, cooperation, and peaceful coexistence in the interest of all peoples, just as we do. At the same time we will work toward enhancing the defensive strength of the socialist countries. The GDR will do its part to this end.

#### DEFENSE MINISTER SPEAKS AT AWARD CEREMONY

LD232024 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 23 Nov 83

[Text] The 1983 Friedrich Engels Prize was awarded in Berlin today in honor of outstanding scientific and scientific-technological achievements for the benefit of socialist national defense. The award was made in honor of the impending 163d birthday of the co-founder of scientific socialism and the first military theoretician of the of the working class. Those who received the award include 14 collectives and (?one officer).

In his address Army General Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, described Marxist-Leninist military science as an important source for the further development and perfecting of national defense in the GDR. The increasing threat from U.S. imperialism and the NATO pact necessitates the development of the defense capability of socialism. What is needed is a more efficient use of scientific potential in the National People's army and the GDR Border.

#### ACADEMIC COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH PRC

LD252342 East Berlin International Service in German 1520 GMT 25 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing 25 Nov (ADN) -- An agreement on cooperation between the academies of sciences of the GDR and the PRC was signed in Beijing on Thursday in the presence of Professor Lu Jiaxi, president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. It bears the signatures of the deputy general secretaries of the two academies, Professor Dr Herbert Meissner and Professor Hu Yongchang. The document provides for the exchange of scientists for study visits and lecture tours as well as the exchange of literature and cooperation in publishing between the two academies.

The signing was preceded by visits to and talks in scientific institutions in Beijing, Shanghai, and Guangzhou.

HAVASI COMMENTS ON ANDROPOV STATEMENT

LD252114 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 25 Nov 83

[Excerpts] It is no exaggeration to suggest that today all the papers, radio and television stations of the world give prominence to the statement which TASS published yesterday and in which Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU and head of the Soviet state, analyzed the new situation in the wake of the deployment of U.S. missiles.

Here is the Hungarian opinion as summed up by Ferenc Havasi, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, when he spoke today at a ceremony in Debrecen:

[Begin Havasi recording] Today it seems already that the world has demanded in vain the creation of a power balance at a lower level of armament. We could not and cannot bind the hands of madmen; the balance of armament will be established not at a lower but at a higher level.

An important factor in the cause of European peace and security is that there has been by and large a balance between the armed forces of NATO and the Warsaw Pact organization, including nuclear weapons. The Soviet Union in recent years since NATO's well known two-track decision has made more and more constructive proposals for the limitation of European nuclear weapons. The socialist countries at every possible opportunity have expressed the stand to the effect that they are on the side of balanced reduction of nuclear weapons which guarantees equally the security of both parties. At the same time they stress also their joint and firm resolution, according to which they would not allow the upsetting of the balance of power that has been developed historically. The maintenance of the balance of power is demanded not only by the socialist countries and the security of our socialist achievements but it also suits the interests of the whole of mankind and of world peace. It is this common interest which is expressed by the statement of Comrade Andropov, and this is served also by the enforced countermeasures that have been announced.

It becomes clear from the statement of Comrade Andropov, too, that the Soviet Union, in the new situation arising from the start of the deployment of American missiles, together with its allies consistently continues its peace policy, and it does everything possible to make common sense prevail, to prevent the further spreading of the arms race and to remove the nuclear world holocaust which threatens the survival of mankind.

Our people, the Hungarian People's Republic, agrees with the statement of Comrade Andropov and supports all those matters that the statement has envisaged. We dare to hope -- as the statement itself also says -- that there is still a possibility for the settlement of these issues in a peaceful negotiated way, naturally, only then, if the good will and resolution necessary exist on both sides. [end recording]

BRIEFS

NEW MTI, ADN AGREEMENT -- Budapest, November 26 (MTI) -- A new agreement has come into effect between the Hungarian news agency and the Allgemeiner Deutscher Nachrichtendienst of the German Democratic Republic to replace the previous one signed in 1968. The agreement covers the exchange of news and photographs and opens up new dimensions for cooperation. The agreement has been signed by office manager Sandor Burjan of MTI and his counterpart at ADN, Guenter Potschke. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1715 GMT 26 Nov LD]

REPORTAGE, COMMENTS ON ANDROPOV'S STATEMENT

## Warsaw TV Approval

LD241908 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 24 Nov 83

[Text] Yuriy Andropov's statement comes just at the right time. The U.S. policy of armaments has brought the world to the brink of nuclear war. Reagan's government and his Western allies from NATO intimidate nations with a nuclear threat from the Soviet Union. During the recent debate in the West German Bundestag, Chancellor Helmut Kohl of the FRG said the installation of U.S. missiles on FRG territory is the minimum that this state can do for its safety. This is a simple lie. The nations of Europe, which experienced the most horrible of wars 40 years ago, know this well. We Poles know this, too. Not all of the wounds inflicted on us in those terrible years have healed. We do not want such a repetition of history and we shall do our utmost to prevent it. Those who are conducting anti-Polish activities, as well as those here in this country who are coming out in favor of the policy of discrimination applied by certain Western states with regard to our country, should also remember this. They are siding with forces which threaten peace and thereby present a threat to Poland, too.

## Council of Ministers' Praise

LD251935 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 25 Nov 83

[Text] According to the Government Press Office, at today's session the Council of Ministers adopted a stance on the statement by Secretary General of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Yuriy Andropov. The Council of Ministers considers the statement to be an event of great importance; it constitutes an important link in a series of Soviet initiatives supported by the allies of the Soviet Union and aimed at preventing the violation of the military balance between NATO and the Warsaw Pact.

In constantly striving to slow down the arms race and to counter the threat of war, the socialist states have made appeals and proposals expressed in particular in the declaration of the Political Committee of the Warsaw Pact in January this year in Prague, and the statement by the leaders of socialist states in June this year in Moscow.

Many Soviet initiatives were particularly important. In the supreme security interests of the Polish state we have supported the Soviet proposals on which we were consulted, and the Soviet actions at the Geneva negotiations on limiting nuclear medium-range armaments in Europe. They were eloquent proof of the Soviet Union's consistent strivings to reach a compromise and to conclude a mutually acceptable agreement.

These proposals met with bad will from the United States and its European allies. Recently, the dangerous plans to upset the military balance went from announcements and preparations to implementation. The platform of constructive dialogue and sensible disarmament agreements and strengthening peaceful international relations was rejected by the NATO leaders.

In connection with this the Council of Ministers of the PPR fully understands and approves the decisions and undertakings of the Soviet Government announced in the declaration aimed at guaranteeing the security of the Soviet Union and of all the countries of the socialist community.

At the same time the Council of Ministers welcomes with satisfaction the Soviet Union's readiness to return to the proposals already put forward by the Soviet side on the limitation and reduction of armaments, if the United States and other countries demonstrate willingness to return to the situation existing before the beginning of the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe.

The Council of Ministers states that the arrogance shown by the administration of President Ronald Reagan regarding the peace proposals of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Treaty member-states and also the mass protests against forcing an uncontrolled arms race on the world springs from the same base as the United States' anti-Polish measures.

In view of the dangerously increasing threat to peace posed by the adventurist policies of the Reagan Administration, the Council of Ministers fully supports the statement by Yuriy Andropov and considers it sensible and in accordance with the interests of People's Poland to act to consolidate the security of the state and the combat readiness of PPR Armed Forces.

The Council of Ministers then considered and adopted a draft state budget for 1984 together with drafts of the balance of payments, of the credit plan and the balance between the population's financial income and expenditure. In adopting the draft budget for the coming year, the government was concerned about preventing a decline in the living standards of old age pensioners and other pensioners. The Council of Ministers will submit the drafts it has adopted to the Sejm in the immediate future.

The Council of Ministers recommended that a schedule for the implementation of the tasks for the state and economic administration that follow from the debate and decisions of the 14th PZPR Central Committee Plenum should be drawn up and presented for approval.

#### Papers Comment

LD251505 Warsaw PAP in English 1408 GMT 25 Nov 83

[Text] Warsaw 25 Nov -- "If anyone had any doubts concerning the gravity of the situation which the world has been plunged into by the U.S. policy of winding up the spiral of armaments, Yuriy Andropov's statement does not leave room for any illusions", said the party daily TRYBUNA LUDU.

"The USSR has warned many a time that the deployment of new nuclear missiles in Europe will fundamentally change the military situation on this continent, making the continuation of the two year old Geneva negotiations pointless and forcing the states of the socialist community to upgrade their defences to a level matching the situation", the daily continued.

"However, though all agreements and restraints in armaments were unilaterally broken by the West, the USSR does not intend to enter a stage of an unlimited development of its defensive might. On the contrary, the USSR will not do anything to gain military superiority once balance in this field is restored, again, as it happened many times before. The socialist states do not want an arms race," TRYBUNA LUDU said.

"It is a tragedy of mankind that men lacking imagination are leading the capitalist camp. Men who, as can be seen, do not know or have long forgotten the tragedy of war. Men who naively believe that missiles fly in one direction only -- away from them," the daily concluded.

Commenting on the same subject the youth daily SZTANDAR MŁODYCH said that "Yuriy Andropov has clearly defined what the USSR's riposte (to the missile deployment by the West) will look like."

After presenting the measures announced by Andropov, the paper stressed that "all these steps undertaken under pressure will be nothing more but a precisely calculated answer to the threat created (by the West).

"The statement by the Soviet leader does not, of course, contain optimistic notes in the assessment of the situation. But there is something that allows one to believe that when times of warming up on the Washington-Moscow line come, there will be a chance to return to the difficult disarmament issues. A chapter was closed but the work has not been finished," SZTANDAR MŁODYCH concluded.

#### TALKS HELD WITH FRG DISARMAMENT REPRESENTATIVE

LD251159 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 25 Nov 83

[Text] Warsaw, 24 Nov (PAP) -- On 24 November Ambassador F. Ruth, the FRG Government representative on disarmament arrived in Warsaw. Talks took place on the same day in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in which Director S. Dabrowa, head of the Studies and Programming Department, took part on the Polish side.

Ambassador F. Ruth was received by Deputy Minister J. Wiejacz, acting minister of foreign affairs. H. Roeding, ambassador of the FRG, was present.

The subject of talks was the assessment and prospects of [word indistinct] talks on disarmament, including the question of a conference on confidence-building measures, security and disarmament in Europe, which is to open in January 1984 in Stockholm.

The Polish side stressed particularly strongly that the policy of (?forging ahead with) armaments, pursued by the United States and NATO states, creates a threat to peace and security in Europe and at the same time is directed against [words indistinct] (?of European peoples, and in this context the Polish Government) firmly places a negative assessment on the 22 November decision of the Bundestag, which opens the way to the deployment in Western Europe of new American medium-range nuclear weapons. The Polish side also pointed out the responsibility borne by the United States and the NATO countries for the discontinuation of talks in Geneva on medium-range nuclear weapons, the deployment of the new systems of first-strike nuclear weapons on [words indistinct] of nuclear conflict from the territory of the FRG.

The Polish side stressed the will for joint action with the USSR and other socialist countries in favor of the preservation of peace and security in Europe, of putting an end to the arms race and preventing the outbreak of war.

#### TRYBUNA LUDU ON BUNDESTAG MISSILE DEBATE

AU251245 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 Nov 83 p 9

[Ryszard Drecki report: "The 'Missile' Debate at the Bonn Bundestag -- Peace Movement Demonstrations"]

[Excerpt] From our correspondent in Bonn -- A debate began Monday at the Bonn Bundestag in a tense situation and in partly dramatic circumstances over the deployment of the new U.S. missiles on the territory of the FRG.

The government statement in this matter was presented by Chancellor Kohl. He tried to justify the "need for a concerted timetable" for the deployment of the new weapons, using the well-known phrase about the so-called Soviet threat and trying to place the blame for the failure of the Geneva negotiations on "Eurostrategic" missiles on the USSR. He praised the supposed versatility and goodwill of the United States at the Geneva negotiations. The leader of the FRG Government attempted to convince society, as the debate was broadcast live on television, that the start of the deployment of and Pershing and cruise missiles in the next few days will not really disrupt East-West relations. The chancellor explained that "the deployment embarked on does not close the door to (further) negotiations," as well as the fact that his government is ready "on the basis of the treaties signed with the Soviet Union, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and the GDR" to conduct a policy "of goodwill and in the best intentions," concerning the socialist part of Europe.

Vogel, the parliamentary leader of the Social Democratic opposition, resolutely disputed with Kohl. He said that the FRG is now facing "two options." The first, the government option, is the installation of the new missiles along with the growth of tension between East and West and "putting the policy of detente off till a later date." The second option, suggested by the SDP, is to desist from the installation of the missiles and together with this, the possibility of continuing the Geneva negotiations as well as "creating a new drive for the policy of detente, disarmament, and arms control."

#### PAP COMMENTS ON BLOC COUNTERARMING DECISION

LD272134 Warsaw PAP in English 2004 GMT 27 Nov 83

[By PAP commentator]

[Text] Warsaw 27 Nov -- The measures aimed at ensuring security for the USSR and the entire socialist community, recently announced by the Soviet leader, together with voicing the willingness to return any minute to the earlier proposals concerning the limitation and reduction of arms indicate a determination and consistency on the one hand, and the continuation of good will and readiness for the disarmament dialogue on the other. It also indicates the awareness of the Soviet Union's own strength, reasons, and toughness in the drive to ensure observance of our security and interests: the security and interests of the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community, alongside the will to seek the so much desired and, in the light of the huge problems facing the contemporary world, so necessary limitation of the arms race.

The declaration made by Yuriy Andropov should surprise no one in the West, as it is just a simple consequence of the fact that the U.S. missiles deployment advocates remained deaf to our side's far-reaching, constructive proposals taking into account the interests of both sides.

Their intentions started to materialize, and practical steps were made, particularly in the FRG, to implement the plans to transform Europe into an area of the most dangerous nuclear confrontation, which for us Poles must be especially significant.

We know the value of peace just as we know the terrible tributes of war and we are happy about living in peace for nearly four decades, which was possible owing to the socialist community. We are not an object of a haggle, and we have what is most precious, namely security. And we are neither alone nor defenceless.

This is worth remembering these days as the process of Europe's self-determination with respect to the question: to be or not to be a U.S. nuclear testing ground, has been speeded up.

GENSCHER SAID TO LAUD CEAUSESCU INITIATIVES

AU271830 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1718 GMT 27 Nov 83

[Text] Bonn, AGERPRES 27/11/1983 -- The vice-chancellor and minister for foreign affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, conveyed President Nicolae Ceausescu a message of high esteem, thanks and appreciations for his initiatives regarding the improvement of the international climate, the ensurance of conditions of peace and cooperation among the European and world states.

Referring to the fine manysided collaboration between Romania and West Germany, Hans-Dietrich Genscher pointed to his government's willingness to maintain and intensify the political dialogue, which is now more necessary than ever before, for the finding of negotiated solutions to the serious problems facing the European countries, for the elimination of the danger of a nuclear catastrophe.

The message was addressed during the reception by the West German vice-chancellor and minister for foreign affairs of [as received] Ambassador Ion Rimbu who set forth the considerations of Romania and her President Nicolae Ceausescu contained in the statement made by the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, the State Council and the government of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The interview was attended by Ion Rimbu, Romania's ambassador in Bonn.

POLITICAL COMMITTEE, STATE COUNCIL STATEMENTS'Declaration' on Missiles

AU252039 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2012 GMT 25 Nov 83

["Declaration of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, State Council and Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 25/11/1983 -- In recent days grave events have occurred in the international life, that have opened way to the intensification of the atomic race, to enhancing the danger of war, of a nuclear catastrophe. There have started arriving and a passage has been made to siting the new American intermediate-range missiles in Great Britain and West Germany, while other NATO-member countries have stated they will pass on to siting the American missiles on due time. These measures trespass and are obviously running counter to the will of peoples, scientists and to an important part of the parliaments in those countries.

Consequent to this situation the USSR has decided to withdraw from the Geneva Soviet-American negotiations on the problems related to the intermediate-range missiles in Europe.

The general secretary of the CC of the CPSU, Yuriy Andropov, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, has made a statement showing that the Soviet Union considers that her further participation in the Geneva negotiations is impossible, that she annuls the moratorium on deployment of intermediate-range nuclear means in the European side of the USSR, that she will speed up preparatory operations for siting intermediate-range tactical and operational missiles in the territories of the German Democratic Republic and of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and will deploy adequate Soviet means in certain regions of oceans and seas.

All these measures taken these last few days push Europe, the whole world toward the precipice, toward the nuclear catastrophe. Considering the tremendous mounting of the danger of a nuclear war, the consequences it might bring to the very life of the peoples, it can be said that mankind has never been faced with such a dramatic situation. Endangered are even the peoples' life, the world's existence, life itself on our planet.

We have to work in order to halt the carrying through of these measures that can be justified in no way and that disregard the vital interests of all peoples. Nobody is entitled to play games with peoples' life, with the fundamental right of people, of nations to life and existence. Considering the most dramatic situation that has come about, the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, the State Council and the government of the Socialist Republic of Romania considers that efforts must be intensified and that everything possible must be done in order to halt the enforcement of the measures taken these last few days on either side.

First of all it is necessary that any operation of emplacement of the American missiles in Europe be stopped, that the nuclear missiles already brought to Federal Germany and Great Britain be kept in stores and stocks, that the conveyance of new American missiles to the territory of West European states be stopped.

Likewise, the USSR should reconsider the measures presented in the declaration of the general secretary of the CC of the CPSU, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, it should stop any works of preparation for the emplacement of medium-range missiles inclusive of the emplacement in the territory of the GDR and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

The USA and the USSR should resume the Geneva negotiations to the end of reaching a general agreement conducive to the halting of the emplacement of new medium-range missiles, the withdrawal and scrapping of the ones in place.

Romania is for the postponement of the emplacement in several West European countries of the American medium-range missiles, for the continuation of the Soviet-American negotiations provided that the Soviet Union will not increase the number and will not modernize its medium-range missiles and will pass unilaterally to a substantial reduction of the ones in place and to their scrapping.

Until an agreement is reached at the general talks which ought to take into consideration the global ratio of forces between the two sides, Romania suggests as a compromise solution one or the other of the following two formulas:

1. The USA should assemble and deploy no medium-range missiles in Europe, the USSR should withdraw, dismantle and store all medium-range missiles located in the European part of its territory, until an agreement is reached at the Soviet-American talks, and the USA should accordingly reduce a number of intermediate-range nuclear weapons sited on ships and planes oriented towards Europe.
2. The USA should locate no medium range missiles, the USSR should temporarily keep in the European part of its territory a number of nuclear warheads equal to the number of France's and Great Britain's, but should dismantle and even store the respective missiles in the territory of the USSR at a distance from the West German border equal to the distance between Great Britain's and France missiles and the territory of the Soviet Union. The concomitant scrapping of the Soviet medium-range missiles as well as of the American ones which would be sited in Europe should take place when an agreement will be reached at the Soviet-American talks.

Given the situation which has emerged, Romania considers that a meeting of the foreign ministers of the Soviet Union and of the USA should be organized this year to resume and speed up the conclusion of an agreement on the missiles question, on all medium-range nuclear weapons.

At the same time, the preparation and organization should start the soonest, in the first part of next year, of a summit meeting of the chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union and the U.S. president.

Considering that the problem of the medium-range missiles concerns equally the countries in the two military blocs, all European countries in general, the organization this year would be necessary of a consultative meeting of the foreign ministers of the NATO member countries and of the states participating in the Warsaw Treaty. Likewise, Romania considers it necessary that concomitantly with the Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva a consultative conference be held of the NATO member-countries and of the Warsaw Treaty participant states, that should discuss the proposals of the Soviet Union and of the U.S. and help the reaching of an agreement within the Geneva Soviet-American negotiations regarding the medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

At the same time, the Vienna negotiations on the reduction of the armed forces and armaments in central Europe should be reactivated, so that a solution be reached within those negotiations next year.

In general, it would be proper that a conference of the NATO countries and of the Warsaw Treaty countries be organized regarding the reduction of the conventional weapons as well as of the military budgets, as suggested three times this year by the Warsaw Treaty participant countries.

As far as the issue of the missiles possessed by France and Great Britain is concerned, they cannot be ignored and must be considered and it would be fit that they be included right from the beginning on assessing the balance of forces. But, in order to facilitate an agreement in the Soviet-American negotiations, an understanding could be reached for the British and French missiles to be taken into consideration on making the global estimation of the balance of forces between the two parties.

We call on the leaders of the Soviet Union and the U.S. on the leading bodies in the two states to deem above anything else the interests of mankind, the salvation of the peoples' life and to work for an accord to be reached that should prevent the emplacement of new missiles while providing for the reduction and scrapping of the ones in place.

We call the countries on whose territories nuclear missiles are to be sited -- setting out from the interests of their own peoples and of the whole mankind -- not to accept siting of the new missiles on their territories and halt all preparatory operations for their siting. We call all European peoples to do everything to provide halting of siting of the new intermediate-range missiles, for withdrawal and destruction of the existing ones. We call all European states to intensify efforts and do everything in order to reach general understandings conducive to liberation of the continent from all nuclear weapons.

Halting the arms race in the European Continent, agreement by way of negotiations on and endorsement of measures ensuring nonsiting of new intermediate-range missiles, withdrawal and destruction of those in place, elimination of nuclear weapons of all kinds from Europe would serve the cause of peace and security of peoples in Europe and throughout the world, the policy of peace, detente and collaboration.

As concerns the Romanian people, the Socialist Republic of Romania, they take the pledge to spare no effort, to intensify and strengthen their collaboration with the other peoples, with the other European states and to participate in all the actions meant to safeguard and consolidate peace and security in the continent and throughout the world, to halt the arms race and help the passage to disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place, to halt the siting of new intermediate-range missiles and withdraw and destroy the existing ones, for elimination of the danger of a nuclear catastrophe, for a united Europe of peace, understanding and collaboration.

#### Halving of Energy Consumption

AU252150 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2030 GMT 25 Nov 83

[Excerpt] The Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council, and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, [on 25 November] discussed and endorsed a program of measures to ensure the electrical energy production and reduce fuel and energy consumption. The Political Executive Committee, the State Council, and the government stressed that, by applying the recommendations and guidelines of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, we have the necessary energy to secure the standard consumption rates, which are higher than in 1983. The energy consumption for November 1983 is about 7 percent higher than in November 1982.

In order to compensate for the lower electrical energy output of hydropower stations, mainly due to lower water levels, we took measures to increase the electrical output of coal- and hydrocarbon-based plants and we also resorted to imports. The meeting stressed that, in spite of these measures, certain ministries and people's councils did not firmly implement the programs to cut back energy consumption, which led to exceeding planned norms for overall, industrial, public, and people's consumption. The meeting stressed that our energy output ensures the commendable functioning of all industrial activity; therefore, no enterprise or production unit may interrupt its activity.

The meeting requested that the government and the Electrical Energy, Mining, and Petroleum Ministries take all necessary measures to ensure the normal and continuous functioning of all coal-based power plants at the established output levels and to continuously increase their production of electrical energy.

The Political Executive Committee, the State Council and the government requested the ministries, industrial centrals, people's councils, and all economic units to take firm measures to strictly observe approved consumption rates, enhance order and discipline, and further implement measures to cut back energy and fuel consumption. Each unit should take resolute measures to reduce non-technological consumption by 50 percent, beginning with those enterprises with a high consumption level.

The meeting also adopted measures to reduce public consumption, public lighting, other general activities, and people's consumption by 50 percent. The Political Executive Committee, the State Council and the government requested that party bodies and organizations and all relevant factors carry out broad political-educational activity to explain the reason and meaning of these measures and their particular importance for the smooth functioning and development of the country's economy, in the interest of each citizen and the country's progress and flourishing.

The Political Executive Committee, the State Council and the government appeal to all the country's citizens to cut back and rationally administer electrical and thermal energy as well as natural gas, in order to eliminate any waste of this national asset, and to participate with the highest spirit of responsibility in this action, which is in everybody's general interest, with the firm conviction that they thus make a contribution to the commendable development of the entire socioeconomic activity.

PRESS COMMENTS ON FRG BUNDESTAG MISSILE VOTE

AU250840 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Nov 83 p 6

["The Deployment of New Nuclear Missiles in Europe Must be Stopped and Effective Disarmament Measures Must Be Taken! -- The Peoples' Unanimous Desire"]

[Text] FRG: The Bundestag debates -- the security of NATO countries will not be strengthened, but diminished by the deployment of additional missiles.

On 22 November the West German Bundestag continued discussions on the planned deployment of FRG territory of new U.S. intermediate-range missiles. According to AP and REUTER reports, some deputies of the parties that form the government coalition tried to justify the government's decision to deploy the new missiles by invoking in particular "the need to strengthen the FRG's security." These arguments are rejected by a great number of deputies of the opposition parties, particularly by the Greens, and the SPD, which essentially pointed out that, through the deployment of an additional number of some hundreds of nuclear missiles, the NATO countries' security will not be strengthened, but, on the contrary, it will be lessened since it will launch a new and dangerous spiral of nuclear missiles armament and will thus endanger current negotiations on reducing nuclear missiles in Europe.

Deputy Christa Nickels of the Greens drew attention to the fact that the deployment of the new nuclear missiles on FRG territory could lead to a nuclear catastrophe.

In his turn, Willy Brandt, SPD chairman, stressed the danger generated by the deployment of the new Pershing II and cruise missiles in Western Europe. He also emphasized that they will contribute to an even greater worsening of East-West relations. He stated that the deployment of the new U.S. nuclear missiles on West German territory is not in keeping with the FRG's security interests.

OMANI FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES 27 NOV

AU271835 Bucharest AGERPRES In English 1710 GMT 27 Nov 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 27/11/1983 -- The minister of state for foreign affairs of the Sultanate of Oman, Yusuf al-Alawi 'Abdallah, arrived in Bucharest on November 27 for an official visit to Romania upon the invitation of the minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Stefan Andrei.

Upon his arrival at the Otopeni Airport, the guest was welcomed by Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei and other officials. Present was the ambassador of the Sultanate of Oman to Romania, Salim Isma'il Suwayo.

TANJUC REPORTS ON DEFENSE EXERCISE IN MACEDONIA

LD261656 Belgrade TANJUC Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1152 GMT 25 Nov 83

[Text] Skopje 26 Nov (TANJUC) -- The final activities of this year's "All in Defense and Protection (SVOZ) 83" Exercise will be held today and tomorrow. In the 2-day activities, which began early this morning, working people and citizens of the municipalities of Valandovo, Gevgelija, Negotino and Kavadarci will take part.

All the all-people's defense and social self-protection structures in Valandovo, in particular at the Pirava Local Community, are today engaged in detecting and destroying "infiltrated" diversionist-terrorist groups. At the central school, teachers, members of civil protection and the All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection Committee have already successfully completed the evacuation of schoolchildren. In Gevgelija, the Solum Work Organization during the day successfully supplied the population of this municipality with bread and meat under "difficult" conditions, while the young of the Josif Josifovski school center successfully completed their training in firing live ammunition.

In Negotino, the cable factory is working under emergency conditions, while members of the territorial defense and civil protection have been at their assigned posts since dawn and are carrying out successfully and with high degree of readiness their defense and self-protection activities.

The activities of the final part of this year's SVOZ in the Kavadarci Municipality are of a working and stabilizing nature. The population of the local community of the village of Resava are repairing the local road and working on the cultural center. Similar activities are also carried out in the local communities of the villages of Manastirec, Trstenik and Debriste.

With the final activities of SVOZ 83 in these municipalities this year's exercise are attended by top-ranking officials of the republic, while the center of operations is in Negotino where the overall results of this exercise for the whole of the republic are to be released tomorrow. Before the exercise, final activities had successfully been carried out in Skopje and in the western and eastern parts of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia.

PRISTINA UNIVERSITY PUNISHMENTS DETAILED

AU261621 Pristina Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 23 Nov 83

[Excerpt] Although the members of the EC at the university have been acting under quite complex conditions during the past 2 years, considerable results have been achieved in preventing the activity of nationalist and irredentist forces and in unmasking their aims and slogans. This was said at the session of the Action Conference of the EC of the Kosovo University in Pristina tonight, which was the last session of the Action Conference in this composition. With the great help of the Communal and the Provincial Committees, a wide ideopolitical differentiation of teachers and students has been carried out. After a systematic activity, several working groups have pointed out all weaknesses and mistakes and named those responsible for them. Three of them have been expelled from the EC, while reprimands have been issued to 10 of them. Because of incapability and irresponsibility, two presidents of the Action Conference and the director of the Institute of the Medical Faculty have been replaced. Six professors have been removed from their lecturing positions, while three have been put on trial for hostile activity. By their passivity and opportunism, individuals and some leaderships, as was said, have made the work in the process of ideopolitical differentiation difficult or hindered it.

Nineteen students have been expelled from the LC, 365 have been taken off the lists, 157 have been denied enrollment to any faculty, 177 have been expelled from or denied admission to student dormitories, and 116 students have been denied enrollment in the university for the period of 1 to 5 years. Thirty-nine members of the Youth Federation have been punished by expulsion from the federation or by reprimands, while the whole leadership at Faculty of Natural Sciences and Mathematics has been released from their duties. Thus, 36 members of the Action Conference Presidium of the Socialist Youth Federation have been released from their duties because of negligence, and insufficient vigilance and activity.

#### KOSOVO LC PRESIDUM DEMANDS END TO EMIGRATION

AU261628 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 26 Nov 83

[Milisav Milic report]

[Text] Today, the LC Provincial Committee Presidium of Kosovo published the conclusions on the province's top priority problem--the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins--which it adopted at its 2-day session. This document has already evoked praise because it concretely defines the tasks of all subjective factors in the province in halting the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from the province. Milisav Milic reports from Pristina:

The LC Provincial Committee Presidium lists in 15 points the problems to which the greatest attention must be devoted in the future in order to stop the process of emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins. The greatest emphasis is placed on a resolute struggle against Albanian nationalism and irredentism and all other forms of hostile activity. The Presidium demands an elimination of the nationalist-irredentist indoctrination of the youth and unmasking of the counterrevolutionary essence of the slogans "Kosovo Republic" "Ethnically Pure Kosovo" and "Republic of the Albanians in Yugoslavia." The LC Provincial Committee Presidium believes that it is the duty and obligation of all communists and especially those from the ranks of the Albanian nationality to unmask the traitorous essence of Albanian nationalism and irredentism in Kosovo, in Albania, and further afield and their anti-Serbian, anti-Montenegrin, and anti-Yugoslav chauvinist and reactionary ideology. It is in this way that the psychological feeling of insecurity among the Serbs and Montenegrins will be eliminated.

The conclusions especially insist on consistently implementing the Constitution and the laws on effectively solving economic problems and on struggling against socially harmful phenomena. A special section of this document is devoted to implementing national equality in all spheres of work and creative effort. The cadres who are elected or appointed to the organs, organizations, and institutions in the Republic of Serbia and the Federation are requested to refrain from also moving their families and to mandatorily return to Kosovo after the expiration of their term of office. The return of Kosovo cadres from Belgrade would have a positive effect on stopping the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo.

The conclusions demand that the Communists refrain from buying land lots and houses outside the province and further insist on preventing speculation in trading apartments. Employment policy also occupies a dominant place in the conclusions. It is emphasized that the priority in employment must be given to the families that have no employed members as well as to young and educated cadres from the ranks of all peoples and nationalities.

The conclusions demand a sharp struggle against any national majority outvoting, any slide-rule national key, leveling, and parity in employment policy.